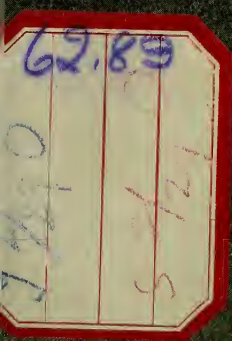


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Harrison Quality SEEDS 1916



W. H. HARRISON CO., INC
PETERSBURG, VA.

"The Oldest Business in Petersburg"



Stop Friend —
for here is a
Seed House of Quality

W. H. Harrison Co., Inc.

*The Oldest Business
in Petersburg*

For three generations the Harrisons have owned this business—the present owners having had active charge for fifteen years.

For more than a century the business has been known for honorable dealing, and now has a reputation at home and abroad that the present management guards with every possible care, and any orders entrusted to us will receive the same careful attention that has built our large and growing business.

On these grounds we solicit your orders, and you may feel sure that you cannot get better service nor more quality—"Harrison Quality," if you please—than from the Old and Honorable House of Harrison.

W. H. Harrison Co., Inc.
Petersburg, Va.

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THE CALENDAR OF

WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN TO

Applies to sections same climate as Middle Virginia. For other or later. For instance, Charleston (S. C.) weeks earlier in Spring and

JANUARY. Prepare hot-beds and sow early cabbage, lettuce, radish, beet, cauliflower and onion. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for pole beans and peas. Sow pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting. Send in your order for seeds early, so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

For the Farm.—Top dress grass and clover fields or fall sown grain. If wheather is open, use every opportunity to prepare land for Spring crops.

FEBRUARY. Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early cabbage, cauliflower, beet, onion, radish; and in hot-beds sow egg plant, tomato and pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early peas, spring kale, rhubarb and horse radish roots, beets, spinach, carrot, celery, radish and parsley. Set out asparagus roots, onion sets, and hardy lettuce plants. Early plantings of potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Harrison's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in potato seed. Sow Canada field peas and oats, and towards end of month, grass and clover seeds can safely be put in. Sow dwarf essex rape for sheep grazing.

MARCH.—This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better. Sow garden peas for succession, cauliflower, early cabbage seed, onion, celery, spinach, leek, parsley, lettuce, radish, beet, asparagus, carrot, parsnip, salsify, corn-salad, salad, collards, kale, rhubarb and early turnip, etc. Under glass, sow tomato, pepper, and egg plant seed. Plant Irish potatoes, asparagus, and rhubarb, horse radish roots, onion sets, etc. Set out cauliflower, cabbage, onions, and lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow herbs in a warm border. Prepare melon, cucumber and squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow lawn grass.

For the Farm.—Sow winter and spring oats, Canada field peas with oats, clover, grass of all sorts, tobacco. Apply fertilizer as a top dressing to fall sown grain and grass and clover seeds. Plant artichokes for hogs. Sow dwarf essex rape.

APRIL. Plant early potatoes, sow cabbage, lettuce and tomato in open ground for succession. Sow beets, celery, carrot, salsify, parsnip, onion, radish, spring kale, early turnip, kohlrabi, corn-salad, collards, nasturtiums and rhubarb, asparagus, globe artichoke, parsley, mangel wurzels and herbs. Put out cabbage plants, onion sets and asparagus roots; bed sweet potatoes; plant early corn, garden peas, snap beans, and late in the month cucumber, squash, watermelon and cantaloupe can be planted. Vine seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn grass can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy flower seeds, after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can be sown, and dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs set out.

For the Farm. Sow spring oats, clover and grass seeds, but get them in early. Later in the month sow mangel wurzels for stock, plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, etc.

MAY. Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise carrot, salsify, parsley, beet, pole and snap beans, sugar corn, and tomato, radish, brussel sprouts, broccoli, corn salad, collards and nasturtiums. Plant black-eye peas, lima beans, squash, cucumber, watermelon, cantaloupe, okra and pumpkin. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown to make plants for setting out for fall. Set out tomato, pepper and strawberry plants.

For the Farm.—Plant sugar beets and mangel wurzel for winter feeding. All the sorghums, millets and fodder plants can be sown; likewise cow peas, soja and navy beans. Chufas should be planted now, likewise corn, peanuts and cotton. Set out tobacco plants.

JUNE.—Set out cabbage, tomato, egg-plant, pepper and sweet potato plants. Sow tomato for late crop, late cabbage and cauliflower for winter use. Plant collards, okra, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash and pumpkin for late use, and radish, pole, navy and snap beans and sweet corn for succession. Plant late potatoes.

For the Farm. Sow the millets, cow peas, sorghum, soja beans, navy beans, and plant late corn.

MONTHLY OPERATIONS

PLANT FOR EACH MONTH IN YEAR.

sections allowance must be made, according as they are earlier district, plans should be considered for two two weeks later in the Fall.

JULY.—Plant snap beans for succession and sugar corn for late roasting ears. Set out late cabbage and celery plants for winter use. This is the best month to sow rutabagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow collards, kohlrabi, lettuce, early turnips. Plant cucumbers for pickling and table, and late potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German millet for hay or fodder corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Cow Peas for hay or as a soil improver. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant navy beans. Sow crimson clover at last working of corn or cotton. Sow dwarf essex rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

AUGUST—Continue planting snap beans for the table and pickles. If any cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise celery plants. Sow Harrison's cabbage and Big Boston lettuces for fall heading, likewise endive. Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow winter radish, endive, collards, parsley, spinach, kale, turnip and rutabagas.

For the Farm.—Crimson clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place. If it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow vetches and rape, and towards the end of the month grasses and clover seed and alfalfa can be safely put in.

SEPTEMBER.—Sow lettuce, early cabbage, cauliflower and onion for transplanting in November. Sow cabbage late in the month. Put out onion sets. Sow winter radishes, spinach, turnips, mustard, corn salad, leek, parsley, kale and extra early peas. Dutch bulbs, hyacinths, tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of this month. Sow Harrison's Evergreen Lawn Grass.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of grass and clover seeds and winter and hairy vetches. Continue to sow barley and rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for pigs and cattle.

OCTOBER.—Sow Harrison's Evergreen Lawn Grass. Put out onion sets. Sow cabbage (early sorts), turnips for salad, kale, mustard, spinach, collard and lettuce. Towards end of the month set out cabbage and lettuce to stand out during the winter. Sow lawn grass seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants. Plant strawberries.

For the Farm—All kinds of grass and clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier clover seed is put in the better. Sow wheat, oats, rye, barley, vetches and rape.

NOVEMBER—Sow Harrison's Evergreen Lawn Grass. Sow lettuce and early varieties in cold frames. Set out cabbage, lettuce and strawberry plants. Plant out asparagus, rhubarb and horse radish roots. Lawn grass can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. Flowering bulbs can be put in this month.

For the Farm.—Wheat, rye, barley, vetches, timothy and herd's grass can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada field peas. Rye makes a fine soiling and cover crop. Sow it liberally on all vacant lands.

DECEMBER. Cabbage and lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot-beds or cold frames, and beets, radish and lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Plant Marrowfat Peas for market or garden use. Canada field peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

We are constantly on the lookout for any improvements over the standard varieties of seeds, but we do not offer any new ones until we have tried them out ourselves, and have assured ourselves of their merit.

GENERAL INFORMATION

HOW TO SEND MONEY

Money can be safely sent by Bank Check, Postoffice Order, Express Money Order, Registered Letter, or Express. Postage Stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, as customary, before opening new accounts.

SEEDS BY MAIL

Packets, ounces and quarter-pounds are mailed at our expense. Larger quantities are quoted throughout the catalog "postpaid" and "by express." "Postpaid" means that we deliver either by mail or express, as you prefer, and prepay all charges. This applies to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, Mexico and the Republic of Panama. "By express" means that the purchaser pays the cost of transportation.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS

On February 1, 1914, a new schedule of express went into effect. This is patterned after the zone or block system of the Parcels Post. Petersburg is in "Block No. 1248." Your express agent will have on file a table of charges for packages of all weights. Seeds and plants are carried at a special rate, one-fourth less than general merchandise.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES AND QUICK SHIPMENT

For large orders, shipments by freight are much cheaper than by express. Petersburg is one of the best distributing points in this country, railroads radiating in every direction, giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

FLUCTUATION IN PRICES

Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain and other field seeds, fluctuate in price, depending upon market conditions and supplies. The prices given in this catalog are those ruling at the time it is printed, the middle of December. We shall take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

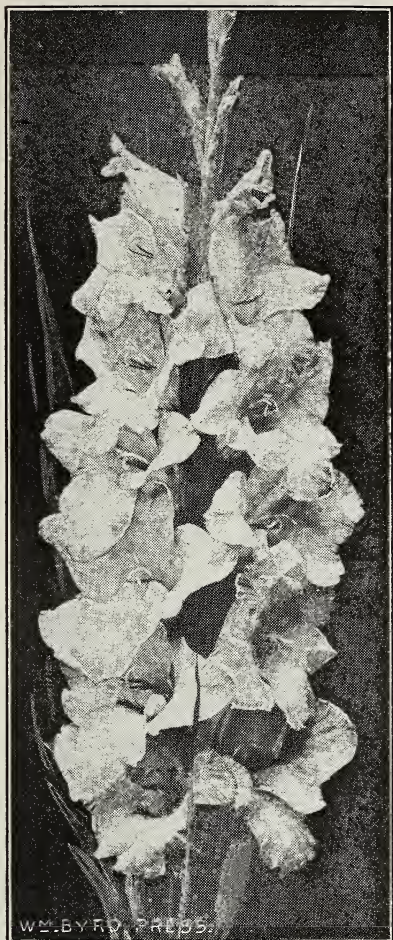
ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS

While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned."

W. H. HARRISON CO, Inc., Petersburg, Va.

SPRING BULBS



CANNAS

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants—they grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. Price, 15c each; \$1.00 per doz., postpaid.

DAHLIAS

In large flowering varieties at 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

GLADIOLAS

Attractive and easily grown summer bloomers. American (pink), Augusta (white), Francis King (pink blazed with red), Princess (scarlet). 5c each; 35c dozen.

CALADIUM

(Elephants' Ears)

Effective and attractive for beds or turfs. First size (Mammoth) bulbs, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; Medium size, 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

TUBEROSES

Excelsior Pear are delightfully fragrant and the bulbs are large and first quality. 25c doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

Cannas

But few plants are better known than the Cannas, and few less appreciated.

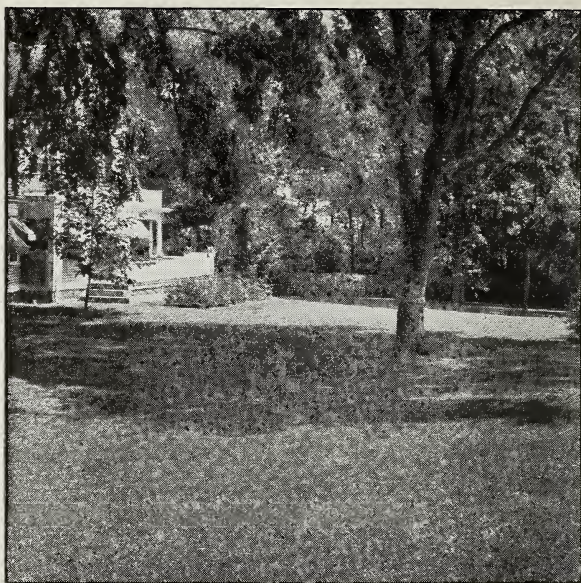
Because of the free-growing habit, thriving under almost any circumstances, they are generally grown without care and in a manner that does not, in any degree, develop their beauty or usefulness.

To have Cannas in perfection, the soil must be worked deep and made very rich.

They are gross feeders, and enjoy moisture in proportion.

The tubers should be planted singly, about one and a half feet apart, as soon as general gardening operations commence.

Won't you plant **Harrison Quality** Cannas this year?

SUNNY**LAWN SEED****SHADY**

HARRISON'S NEVER-DIE LAWN GRASS.—There is no question that our Never-Die Lawn Grass is the best, most satisfactory of lawn grasses, where proper care and attention can be given. We have made careful experiments as to the combinations for best results, and the many letters that we get from our customers, telling of the satisfactory results from the use of our Lawn Grass Seed, is the best evidence as to its desirability and value for sowing for lawn purposes.

Harrison's Never-Die Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be had all the year round.

Price, per lb. 25c, if by mail, 30c; 5 lbs. for \$1.00; 50-lb. lots and over 19c per lb.

SHADY NOOK LAWN GRASS.—A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. Per lb., 35c., postpaid; 10-lb. lots and over, 25c per lb.

HOW TO SEED AND KEEP A FINE LAWN

PREPARATION FOR SEEDING.—A lawn produced from a mixture of the best, new recleaned seeds of the finer grasses, like our Lawn Grass, is infinitely superior in quality and texture to the best sod obtainable. To obtain the best results from sowing, the ground should be carefully dug over, not too deep—6 to 8 inches will be enough—and nicely leveled off. Subsoil from excavations is not suitable; in such cases apply a top surface of good soil. Sow on broadcast a good fertilizer, 300 pounds to the acre, or about 5 pounds to every 15 by 15 feet;

rake this in and roll it, or flatten it with the back of the spade; then sow 75 pounds of Lawn Grass to the acre, or 1 pound to every 20 by 20 feet.

PROPER SOWING.—Sow half this quantity walking one way and half walking at right angles to it, so as to get even distribution. Do not sow in windy weather, and be sure to rake the seed in, and after sowing roll it well or beat it flat with a spade. Those seeds that are too deeply buried will not germinate, and those that are exposed will be scorched by the sun, blown or washed away, or taken by the birds. The best period for sowing is from the middle of September to the first of December, the earlier the better, and from the first month to the middle of May for Spring seeding.

DESTROYING WEEDS.—Lawns should be carefully looked after to always present a green, thrifty appearance. If low-lying land, it should be drained. Annual weeds will appear from neighboring land. Most of these can be checked by the regular cutting of the grass, but some, like dandelions, plantains and thistles, must be taken up, each one singly, about an inch below the surface. The woods should in all cases be attacked systematically. Mark off a strip of the lawn 6 or 8 feet wide with a garden line, and weed this thoroughly, then change the line and weed the next strip. The improved appearance of the lawn will amply repay you.

RENOVATING OLD LAWNS.—Water should always be delivered in a fine spray, preferably in the evening. Old lawns become thin in portions. Use the rake vigorously on these. It will look bad for a time, but the grass will soon spring up again and be the better for it. Over the loose surface sprinkle some lawn fertilizer, and rake it in evenly. A few days after sow some Lawn Grass Seed. Rake this in or roll it, or flatten it with a spade. For moss and chickweed on lawns, rake or harrow out the moss or weed and treat as above. Next in importance to cutting comes the use of the roller to keep lawns perfectly smooth and help the roots. Lawns are also voracious feeders, and some good fertilizer, should be thrown broadcast over them two or three times a season. Dry manure scattered over the surface in hot weather will certainly scorch the grass.

SHOULD NOT GO TO SEED.—Contrary to oft-given advice, do not let a poor, thin lawn run to seed. It never improves it, but weakens it more. Rake or harrow it over well and treat it as above for old lawns.

SAFE FARMING

First. Produce a home garden for every family on the farm, the year round, paying special attention to a plot of Irish or sweet potatoes sufficient to supply the family with food of this character. Where feasible, have a patch of sorghum or other cane to produce syrup for the family.

Second. Produce the corn necessary to support all of the people on the farm and the live stock, with absolute safety.

Third. Produce the necessary oats and other small grain to supplement the corn as food. Pay attention to winter grazing.

Fourth. Produce hay and forage from some forage crop, sufficient to supply all of the live stock on the farm. Use legumes such as clover, cowpeas, velvet beans, soy beans and alfalfa for the production of hay and to enrich the soil with nitrogen and humus.

Fifth. Produce the meat necessary to supply the people, through increased attention to poultry and hogs, especially. Plan to increase gradually the number of cattle and other live stock so as to have a sufficient number to consume the waste products of the farm and make the waste lands productive.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

ASPARAGUS

CULTURE.—Asparagus Seed can be sown either in the Spring or the Fall, but we recommend sowing it in the Spring. It should be sown thinly in rows, one foot apart. When it is up give frequent cultivations until plants are one year old, then transplant to permanent beds, and place the roots 16 to 18 inches apart each way with the crown of the root 4 inches below the surface. Use your best soil for Asparagus. You cannot get it too rich, nor can you use too much manure.

PALMETTO.—This is the favorite and the earliest variety grown in the South. It is becoming more popular every year with both market and home gardeners. It is adapted to all sections where Asparagus can be grown. It grows to a large size and is very productive. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—The old standard variety, very prolific, and of good flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

GIANT ARGENTIEUL.—One of the largest French Sorts, and is very popular in trucking sections where it has been grown. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

ASPARAGUS PLANTS

Many planters prefer one-year plants, as they suffer less in transplanting. The preparation of the bed should be made in a most thorough manner, as it is to last for a number of years. Deep sandy loam, with abundance of decayed organic matter.

Planting is best done in the Spring as early as the soil can be worked in good condition. Run furrows with plow and clean out with shovel to a depth of 1 foot. Place well-rotted stable manure in the trench, then just a slight covering with the soil, on top of which place the crowns about 2 feet apart, spread out the roots and cover them very shallow. After the plants start to grow, work the soil to them gradually until it becomes level. The plants should be frequently cultivated and kept clean.

The dead tops should be mown off in the Fall and furrows should be thrown on the rows from each side, and the middles cleaned out. This will cause the bed to warm up early in Spring.

If big shoots are wanted you must manure and fertilize heavily, for on the fertility of the soil depends the profit of the crop. Five hundred pounds of kainit to an acre, applied in the Fall when bedding, and five hundred pounds of fish or tankage, and five hundred pounds of acid phosphate harrowed in the early Spring will answer where commercial fertilizers are used. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and the soil can not be too rich.

PARCEL POST.—Crowns can be sent by Parcel Post, prepaid, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per Crown extra. Price per 1,000 crowns, \$6.00.

BARR'S MAMMOTH.—A medium-early, tender, crisp, light green variety of which the yield is always enormous; stalks large; good for all purposes.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Of fine quality, white, tender, and high-flavored. Often cut the second year.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL.—A very early variety, producing heavy crops of the largest white stalks; it is very long-lived; holds its lead in all the largest Asparagus sections, as it makes a good show in market, and always brings the best prices of any Asparagus.

PALMETTO.—Large, productive and of high quality; dark green. Ten days to two weeks earlier than other kinds.



Giant Stringless Green Pod Beans

BEANS

CULTURE.—Plant with safety April to September. No crop responds more readily than Beans to good soil and cultivation. If too rank manure is used, however, they show a tendency to run too much to vine. Beans are very sensitive to cold and wet. Plant in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, covering one to two inches deep, and allowing 3 to 4 inches apart in the row for green varieties, 4 to 6 inches for wax. For a succession, for private gardens, plant at intervals of two weeks, except during June and July, as they generally do not do well during these very hot months. Give frequent shallow cultivation up to the time of blossoming, not, however, when the ground is wet, or dew on the vines, as it is liable to cause rust.

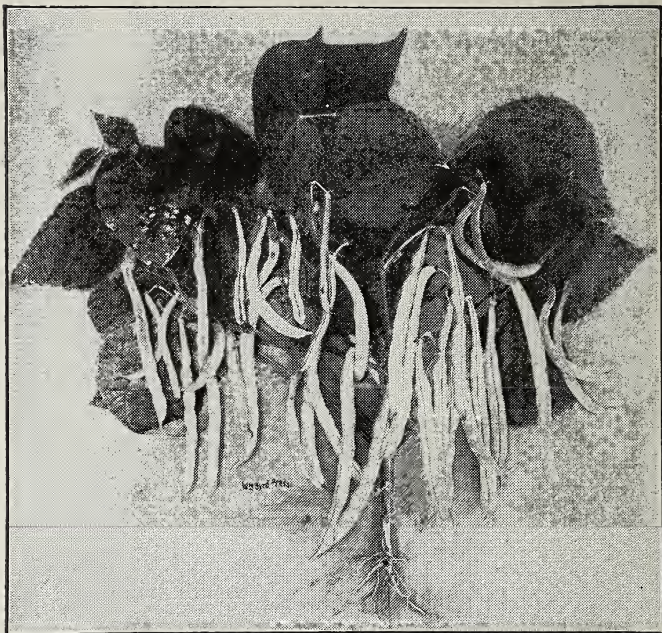
1 quart is sufficient for 100 feet drill, 1 to 1½ bushels to acre.

GREEN-PODDED BUSH SNAP BEANS

HARRISON'S IMPROVED RED VALENTINE.—This is decidedly the most popular bean grown in this section for market gardeners and family use. They are ready to pick 7 weeks after planting. The pods are round, thick and fleshy, of good quality and flavor. Our strain of this bean is a decided improvement over the old speckled Valentine. Pkt., 10c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—This is absolutely a stringless bean, and this quality alone puts it ahead of most table beans. The pods break as short and as free as pipe stems. It is also extra early and of splendid table qualities.

BEANS Continued.

**Black Valentine Bean.**

One of the best sorts for market gardeners and home use. Pkt., 10c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., on application.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—A mammoth podded selection from the original Burpee's Stringless, not quite as early, but fully a third larger than its parent. Pkt., 10c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.75; bu., on application.

BLACK VALENTINE.—An extra early variety, being a week earlier than the Red Valentine. It is black seeded with round pods, very prolific, and is of splendid table qualities. Pkt., 10c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.75; bu., on application.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—An extra early, vigorous and hardy variety for earliest plantings, long full-meated flat pods of good quality. Pkt., 10c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.25; bu., on application.

WAX PODDED VARIETIES

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX.—The most popular Wax variety for home use. The pods are round and brittle and of buttery flavor when cooked. Pkt., 10c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3.25; bu., on application.

IMPROVED DWARF GOLDEN WAX.—An early variety with pods of rich golden color. A good variety for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; qt., 50c; pk., \$3.25; bu., on application.

POLE, or CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS

Plant in May and June in rows 4 feet each way, 5 in hill. Can be planted in corn or by poles, 8 feet high.

RED SPECKLED CUT SHORT, or CORN HILL.—Very popular for planting among corn, and will give a good crop.

BEANS Continued.

without the use of poles. Pkt., 10c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

LAZY WIFE.—The pods are produced in great abundance and measure from 6 to 8 inches in length; they are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless. The pods retain their rich, tender and stringless qualities until nearly ripe, and are unsurpassed in all stages. Each pod contains 6 to 8 round, white beans, which makes excellent winter shell beans. They are late to mature, but are valuable to extend the season. This is an excellent bean. Pkt., 10c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

OLD HOMESTEAD, or IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER.—The earliest pole bean. It is enormously productive. Grows in clusters; has long, crisp, tender pods of bright green color. The most popular pole snap bean. Pkt., 10c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

WHITE KENTUCKY WONDER, or BURGER'S GREEN POD.—Similar to the Old Homestead, but is earlier and covers a longer season of productiveness and a decided improvement on its parent; being white seeded makes it also a splendid white shell bean. Pkt., 10c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

DWARF LIMA BEANS

Plant in April, May or June, in 3-foot rows, 2 beans every 15 inches.

BURPEE'S FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA.—A recent introduction of Bush Lima Bean, bearing large pods with 4 or 5 very large beans crowded in the pod. The beans are tender and of good flavor. Plants grow upright 18 to 20 inches high, holding the beans well off the ground. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.—The original well known small Bush Lima. It is early, a large yielder and of good flavor. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

WOOD'S PROLIFIC BUSH LIMA.—A very good medium size bush bean. Larger than the Henderson's Bush and not as large as the Burpee's Bush Lima. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

POLE LIMA BEANS

Plant in April and May, in hills 3 feet apart, and rows 4 feet apart, and set poles 8 feet high in the hills; plant 4 or 5 beans to the hill.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED POLE LIMA.—Much larger than the Small Lima and earlier and much more prolific than the Large White Lima. Our stock cannot be surpassed. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.50; bu., on application.

SIEBERT'S EARLY LIMA.—The earliest true Lima Bean, and one of the best for market gardeners. It is very productive, hardy and vigorous, produces pods early and continues bearing to the last of the season. The green beans are of large size, but so tender and succulent that when dry they are about the size of the Large White Lima. Splendid for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

SMALL LIMA, or BUTTER BEAN.—Earlier and more productive than the Large Lima. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

EXTRA LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Large Beans; superior flavor; an improvement on the old Large Lima. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

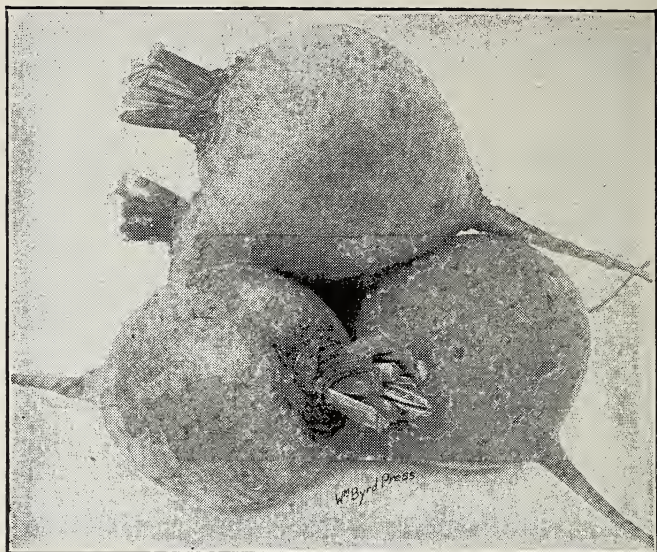
**Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet**

TABLE BEETS

CULTURE.—For very early crop sow in hot beds in January and February and transplant. Sow outside in drills from March to July, as desired, for medium early or late crop. Drills 2 to 3 feet apart. Use a light, clean, free deep soil. One ounce will sow 50-foot drill; 7 lbs. to acre. 5 lbs. and over at 5 cts. lb. less.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.—Very early strain of the old standard; small tops; good shape; popular with truckers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 85c.

CRIMSON GLOBE.—Early, rich crimson; perfect globe; smooth and clean. Very attractive, and a general favorite. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 90c.

DETROIT DARK RED.—A fine strain of Blood Turnip, but uniform in size, and smooth, medium size, rich, red color, tender and remaining so for a long time. Good for summer, fall and home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY ECLIPSE.—The most popular market beet. Globe shaped; dark and tender; very early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP.—Dark red, smooth; uniform; a good variety for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

SWISS CHARD, or SILVER LEAVED BEET.—Grown for its leaves and stems only. Cook the leaves as you do Spinach and the stems like Asparagus. Leaves grow from 20 inches to 2 feet in length. The plant is almost perpetual if kept trimmed; also good for poultry. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb. \$1.00.

MANGELS or STOCK BEETS

Sow 6 lbs. to the acre in April, May or June, in 3-foot rows and cultivate like corn. Should stand 6 inches apart in the row. 5 lbs. and over at 5 cts. per lb. less.

MAMMOTH PRIZE LONG RED.—Very large, sometimes weighing 20 lbs. or more. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.



Harrison's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

CABBAGE

CULTURE.—Sow in January, February and March for Spring setting, in April to June for late crop. Sow in September for transplanting in November for very early spring crop. Transplant to good, rich, clean soil, in 3 to 4-foot rows, 18 to 16 inches between plants, according to variety, whether large or small growth.

HARRISON'S SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—The most popular early variety for market or family use. Heads hard and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION.—One of the largest and most popular Early Flat Head Cabbages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

LARGE, or CHARLESTOWN WAKEFIELD.—Not quite as early as Jersey Wakefield, but larger, of uniform size and a solid good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—Medium early; large flat, solid heads; a reliable and popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

WINNINGSTADT.—Medium early. Makes firm, conical shape, hard heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

DANISH BALLHEAD.—A good variety of winter cabbage. It has a short stem, large head, and is the hardest and heaviest for its size known. It is very hardy, resisting droughts and wet weather much better than our American cabbages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

ALLSEASONS.—Equally good for fall, winter and summer; large, solid, round heads; good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

AUTUMN KING, or WORLD BEATER.—This is unquestionably one of the best late cabbages grown in this country. It has been tested along with other varieties, and proven to be not only larger but more solid, and keeps well. We recommend this cabbage as an excellent fall variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

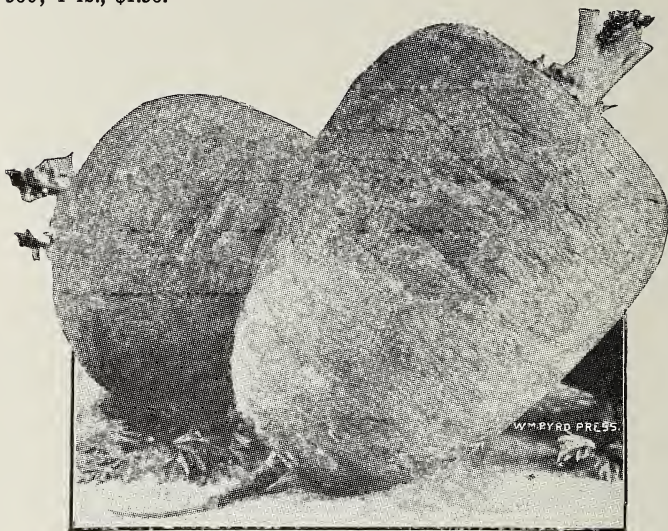
CABBAGE—Continued.

SUREHEAD.—One of the best for main crop; solid, medium size, late. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY.—Very tender; good flavor; large heads of superior quality, with curled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

HARRISON'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—Popular winter cabbage; large, solid, flat heads. Pkt. 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.—Resembles Flat Dutch, but more round; large, solid; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Danver's Half Long Carrot.

CARROTS

CULTURE.—Sow from February to June in light, deep, rich soil in drills 12 inches apart; plants should stand 5 inches apart in the rows; fertilize well. One ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill, 4 pounds to the acre. To keep for winter, pack in dry sand, and place in a cellar.

CHANTENAY.—One of the best for home or market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

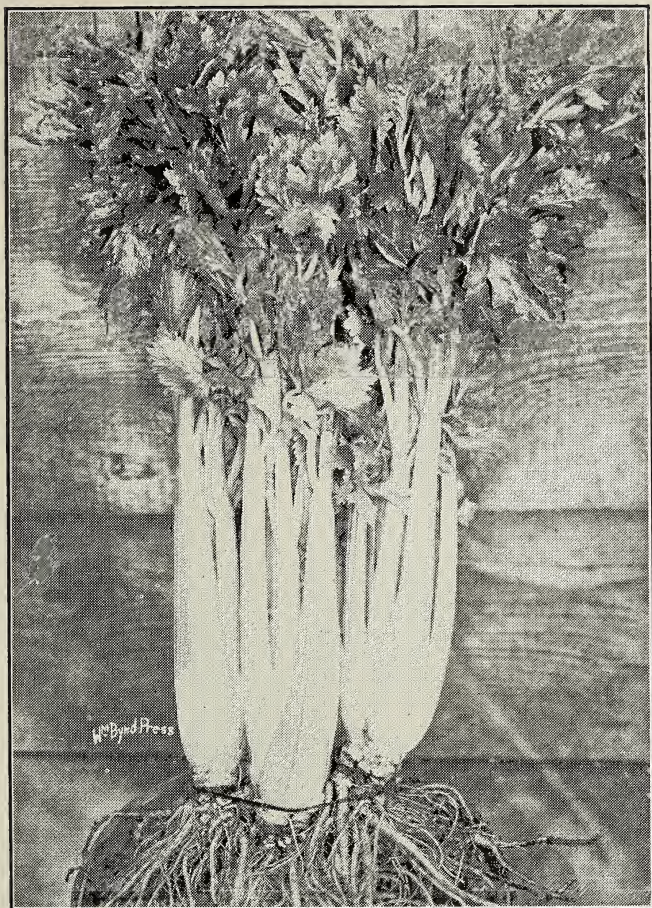
DANVER'S HALF LONG.—Rich, dark orange colored; good quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—Long and tapering; deep orange. One of the best for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

CAULIFLOWER

CULTURE.—Cultivate like cabbage. Sow in January or February for early crop, or May for late. Transplant to moist soil; manure heavily and water freely. When heading begins fasten leaves over top of head to whiten. One ounce of seed makes 2,000 plants.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—A sure header; large, solid, perfectly white, and good quality, the favorite variety. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$2.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$7.00.



Giant Pascal Celery

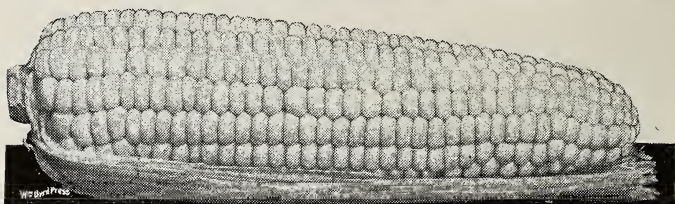
CELERY

CULTURE.—Sow in beds in February or March and keep well watered. Transplant from July to October to moist, mucky soil; 6 inches apart in 12-inch rows. Earth up two or three times. Cover with straw from severe weather, with boards on top. One ounce of seed produces 2,000 plants.

GIANT PASCAL.—Thick, solid stalks, goldenhearts; blanches quickly; keeps well; good flavor; one of the most popular varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.75.

WHITE PLUME.—One of the best for early use; handsome, good quality, and blanches easily. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING.—Not as early as the White Plume but is of a heavier and more compact growth. Its stalks are thick, crisp and brittle, with large solid hearts. The quality is superb, good flavor, tender and free from stringiness. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.85; 1 lb., \$15.00.



SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, or SHOE PEG.—One of the richest flavored and most popular late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly-white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. You will make no mistake in planting Country Gentleman. Pkt., 5c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

GOLDEN BANTAM.—The earliest and sweetest yellow grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long and at least two ears are borne on each stalk. Can be planted earlier than any other sugar corn. Pkt., 5c.; qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.45; bu., \$5.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—This has long been a great favorite late corn for home use, market and canning. Aside from the size of the ears, which are very large and well filled, its strong point is that remains in the green state for such a long season. The grains are deep and sugary. Pkt., 5c.; qt., 20c.; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50.

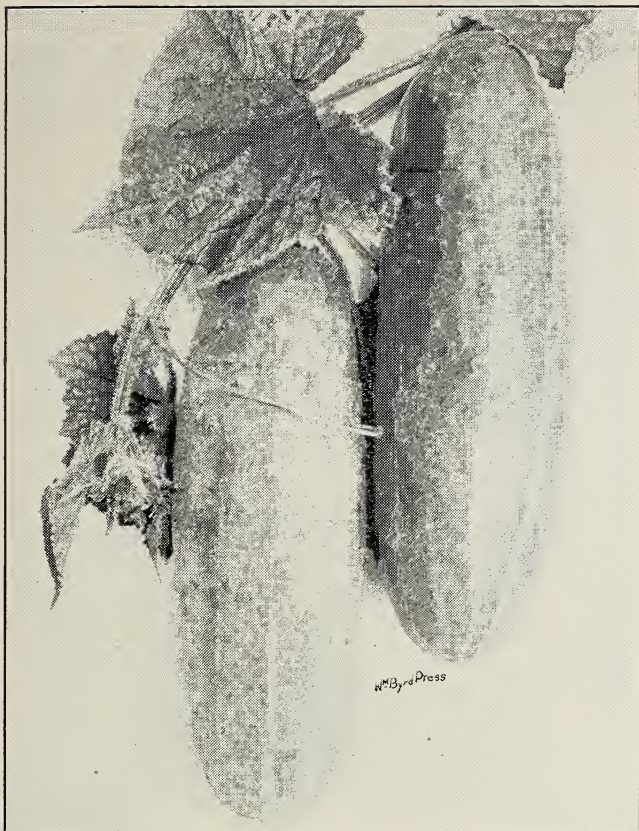
GARDEN CORNS

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE.—For a second early to follow Early Adams, this is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, with good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Besides being a fine garden corn it makes a splendid field corn for planting late. Every season this splendid corn grows more and more popular, especially among market growers, with whom it has proved a money-maker. The fine large, well filled ears present a splendid appearance and find a ready sale. Pkt., 5c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 90c.; bu., \$3.00. Ears 30c per doz.; \$2.25 per 100.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS.—Very early, extremely hardy, and extensively used for a first early corn in the South. The stalks are about 4 feet high, with small tassels. The ears are short, 12 to 14 rowed, and very full. The grains are smooth and of fair quality only, its extreme earliness alone making it desirable. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 90c.; bu. \$3.00.

IDEAL EARLY ADAMS.—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and harder than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted close together. Pkt., 5c.; pt., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 90c.; bu., \$3.00; ears, 25c per doz.; \$2.00 per 100.

SOUTHERN SNOWFLAKE.—A beautiful large-ear corn, with deep, soft, pure white grains; almost as early as Trucker's Favorite, and grows much larger on medium soil. Pkt., 10c.; qt., 15c.; pk., 90c.; bu., \$3.00; dozen ears, 50c.



Arlington White Spine Cucumber

CUCUMBERS

CULTURE.—For very early crop plant in hot-beds; for later crop plant from April to July in rich, well-manured hills 4 feet apart, 10 seed in hill; thin to two or three plants. One ounce to 50 hills; 2 pounds to the acre.

Five pound lots and over, 5 cents per pound less.

HARRISON'S EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER.—An extra early cucumber of the White Spine type. A beautiful green, straight variety, especially recommended for early market. Our customers who raise this cucumber are highly pleased with it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE.—A long well-shaped green variety; one of the best and most popular market varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

GREEN PROLIFIC.—Very prolific; especially recommended for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN.—Prized for table, market and pickles; dark green, firm and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 65c.

GHERKIN, or BURR CUCUMBER.—Small, prickly; used for pickles only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 70c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

The Sprouts resemble miniature cabbages, growing closely on the stalk of the plant. The leaves should be broken down in the fall to give the little heads more room to grow. They should be treated in all respects like Winter Cabbage or Kale. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

CRESS or PEPPERGRASS

CULTURE.—Sow curled variety in spring in very rich soil, in drills 12 inches apart. Sow water cress along brooks or in mucky land.

WATER CRESS.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

LARGE SEEDED CORN SALAD

CULTURE.—Sow in early Spring, in rows 12 inches apart, and repeat as desired for succession. May be sown in September, if protected. Cultivate thoroughly, and keep well watered. Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 50c.

COLLARDS

Sow and cultivate like Cabbage, and use for greens; also good for stock.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—Large, spreading leaves; very hardy; good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

GEORGIA, or SOUTHERN.—A very old and popular variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

ENDIVE

GREEN CURLED.—Has fine cut leaves, and gives a mossy appearance when blanched. Sow in August in 18-inch drills, and later thin plants to one foot apart; when large, tie up outer leaves to blanch, water freely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE.—Sow in February or March. When 2 inches high transplant to pots or good rich soil, and in May to 3-foot rows in deep, rich loam. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.

BLACK BEAUTY.—This is the earliest and best of all large fruited Egg Plants. It is fully as large and ten days or two weeks earlier than the New York Improved Purple. The large fruits are thick and of most attractive form. The skin is a rich, lustrous, purplish black, and it is entirely free from spines or thorns. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1.00.

NEW YORK IMPROVED SPINELESS.—The old standard variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

AMER. FLAG LEEK

Large, thick stems of sweet flavor. Sow in early Spring in light, rich, moist soil. Transplant to 12-inch rows and 6 inches apart. Earth up to whiten necks. One ounce to 100 feet of drill. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.



Green Curled Scotch Kale

KALE

CULTURE.—Sow Siberian in September or October; Scotch in August or September; Spring or Smooth, February to April, and September to November. Protect with straw in very severe weather.

SPRING, or SMOOTH.—Hardy, quick growing; best for Spring sowing. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre broadcast, or 4 to 5 lbs. in drills. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.

GREEN CURLED SCOTCH.—Popular for shipping. Light green, nicely curled. Sow 5 lbs., to the acre. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., and over, at 50c per lb.

EARLY CURLED SIBERIAN.—A standard winter variety; bright green with purple tinge; curled. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs. and over, at 35c per lb. Sow 5 lbs. to the acre.

KOHL RABI

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.—White and tender; the best variety. Sow in April, in 18-inch drills and thin out to 8 inches. For winter use, sow in June and July. One ounce to 200 feet of drill. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

HERBS

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in shallow drills 12 inches apart. Gather just before blooming and cork in bottles. We supply the following:—All varieties, 5 cents per packet:

CARAWAY.—Per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

DILL.—Per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

FENNEL.—Per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

SWEET MARJORAM.—Per oz., 25c.

SAGE.—Per oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

THYME.—Per oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

LAVENDER.—Per oz., 20c.

We cater to a critical gardeners trade, and are sure that seeds that are good enough, to procure for us a rapidly growing demand from market gardeners are certainly good enough to give the highest satisfaction to the farmer and private planter.



Big Boston Lettuce

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—For early crop, sow under glass in January; then for succession at intervals of three weeks. Transplant to rich, mellow soil, and keep well worked. Must have very rapid growth to succeed. Two crops can be grown in one season.

One ounce to 1,500 plants.

EARLY WHITE CABBAGE.—Very hardy, large, hard head; a splendid variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.40.

HANSON.—One of the best Summer Lettuces. Large, solid, sure header; crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30; 1 lb., \$1.00.

ALL SEASONS.—A favorite summer lettuce; large, but attractive appearance, crisp and buttery. It is especially recommended for its heat resisting qualities, preserving its freshness under trying conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

BIG BOSTON.—Favorite in the South for shipping; large and solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

WHITE PARIS COS.—The best of the Celery Lettuces. Forms large, light green, solid, well-folded heads, of upright growth and esteemed for its crispness and mild flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

IN SEED DEALING as in every other art, it is attention to a particular line—specialization—that insures success.

The misfit, the visionary and the "all-round man" are all too likely to fall into the same class when results are under consideration.

But the specialist gets there—we are specializing on better garden seed.

Wont you plant **Harrison Quality** seed this spring?



Extra Early Hackensack Cantaloupe

CANTALOUPE or MUSKMELON

CULTURE.—Plant in hills 5 feet apart, in light rich soil, well manured; 10 seed to hill, thin to 4 plants. Cultivate well. Pinch off ends of vine as they begin to blossom, which will increase the yield. One ounce to 60 hills; 2 pounds to acre. Five pounds and over, 5c per pound less.

ROBINSON'S DELICIOUS GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD. This strain of the Eden Gem Type is the result of several years' selection by one of the most progressive farmers of Rocky Ford, Colo. Its shape is ideal, very slightly oval, no ribs, and it is heavily netted over the entire melon. The bloom button is small and flesh as thick at the end as elsewhere. The melon is thick meated, fine grained and sweet; color green, with a gold margin next to the seed cavity.

Our claim for this melon is its uniform shape, size and very superior quality. Its flesh is attractive and elicits favorable comment when served. Every seed we offer from this strain is saved from a select melon and hand-seeded. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

HARRISON'S HANOVER GEM.—Larger, more uniform in size and shape than the Netted Gem, of unsurpassed quality, and being very solid, is a good market and shipping variety. This melon has brought the highest market prices on the Richmond markets for several seasons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

PERFECTION.—Large, oblong, green flesh; yellow skin, thickly netted, good quality. We consider this the best large sized cantaloupe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.—Like large Hackensack, but ten days earlier; roughly netted; thick flesh; good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.

PROLIFIC NUTMEG.—An early variety of medium to a small size, nutmeg in shape and thickly netted; very productive; first-class quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

CANTALOUPE—Continued.

BURRELL'S GEM.—This cantaloupe is similar in appearance to the Rocky Ford Netted Gem, except it has a pinkish flesh instead of green, has a tough thin rind, well netted, is very solid, a splendid market variety. Those who have grown this melon are very much pleased with it. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

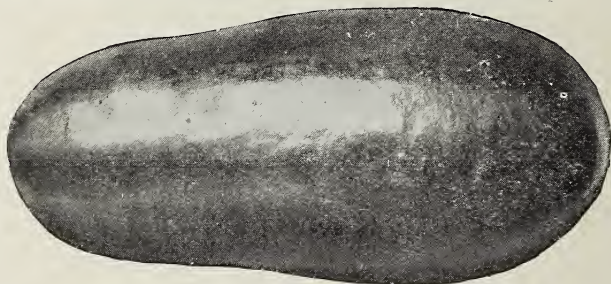
HARRISON'S SELECTED OVAL NETTED GEM.—A larger and improved strain of the well known Netted Gem variety, of most excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

GENUINE ROCKY FORD NETTED GEM.—Small, nearly round; thickly netted; nutmeg shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

LARGE HACKENSACK.—Large, good quality; very popular. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

BANANA.—Long shaped like a banana; delicious odor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

JENNY LIND.—Small, very early; first-class quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.



Tom Watson Watermelon

WATERMELONS

CULTURE.—Plant in Spring, after danger of frost; for late crop may be planted as late as June 1st. Cultivate like Cantaloupe, except place hills 8 or 9 feet apart. One ounce seed to 30 hills; 2 lbs. to the acre. 5 lbs. and over at 5c per lb. less than single lb. price.

TOM WATSON.—An early, long, green melon; thin, but tough rind, which makes it the best market and shipping variety. Flesh is a bright red, firm, and very sweet; has taken the lead over all other shipping melons and sells for the highest prices in the Northern markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

KLECKLEY SWEET, or MONTE CHRISTO.—Early, oblong, unsurpassed for home use or near market, but does not bear shipping well. One of the most salable melons on the Richmond market. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—An old but popular, dark, long-striped, early melon of unsurpassed quality. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.—Has always been regarded as one of the best in the South, but is now gradually being displaced by Tom Watson. The melons are long, of light green color with dark stripes, and very uniform in shape and size, with very sweet and tender flesh. We offer an absolutely reliable strain of this old favorite. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

WATERMELON Continued.

THE JACKSON.—Although a very old variety, it is still very popular in many sections. It is early, long, pale green, very tender, crimson flesh, which is unusually sweet. A splendid variety for home use, but will not stand shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 75c.

EARLY DARK ICING.—The melons are medium size, nearly round, dark green rind, thin and brittle. As an early melon for family or nearby market it has no equal. The quality is unsurpassed. For many years this variety has been the first melon offered on the Richmond market. Oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

HALBERT HONEY.—This melon is similar but an improvement over the Kleckley Sweets in that it is larger, hardier, more productive and prettier in shape and color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

KOLB GEM.—Once one of the most popular shipping sorts. Large, round, and of good keeping quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.



Extra Early White Pearl Onions.

ONION SEED

CULTURE.—Sow in January or February, in hot-beds, or later in the open. Transplant to 12-inch rows, 5 inches apart, in very rich soil and cultivate well. Sow six pounds to the acre. For sets, sow 20 to 40 pounds to acre, in broad rows. Dig and dry when tops die. Use only smaller ones for sets.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.—Large, pearly white, tender, mild; excellent flavor; grows quickly; silver skin. The best variety for Fall setting to make early Spring onions. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

SILVER SKIN.—Pure white; mild flavor; best for growing sets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

ONIONS—Continued.

PRIZE TAKER, or SPANISH KING.—Very large and solid; skin rich yellow; flesh pure white, sweet, tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.—Medium early; skin purplish red; flesh purplish white. A general favorite. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS.—Globe shaped; large; keeps well; the standard for main crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

ONION SETS

Plant 4 to 6 inches apart in 12 to 24-inch rows (except Potato Onions, which should be in 2-foot rows). Plant in Spring or Fall, in fine, rich soil, well manured.

SILVER SKIN.—Qt., 15c—by mail, 25c; pk., 75c; bu. (32 lbs.), on application.

YELLOW DANVERS.—Qt., 15c—by mail, 25c; pk., 75c; bu. (32 lbs.), on application.

MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow from February to April or September and October, broadcast or in drills, 6 inches apart. Cut when about 3 inches high. One ounce seed to 80 feet drilled; 6 pounds to acre broadcast.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—A favorite in the South; succulent, pungent and sweet. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

WHITE.—Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c.

BLACK or BROWN.—For salad. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 25c.

PARSLEY

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—Beautifully curled and crimped. Best for garnishing; also makes fine borders. Soak the seed a few hours and sow in rich soil, early in Spring, in 1 foot drills. One ounce to 150 feet of drill. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 60c.

PLAIN.—Leaves are flat, deeply cut and very dark green. Stronger in flavor than the Curled. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.

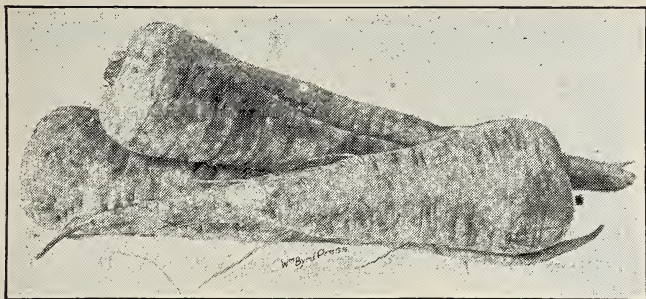


Champion Moss Curled Parsley

OKRA or GUMBO

CULTURE.—Sow in 3-foot drills and thin out to 8 inches apart. For Winter use, slice young pods, string and dry in the shade. Sow one ounce to 50 feet of drill.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH PODDED.—Very productive; pods intense green; 8 to 9 inches long. Superior for canning. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.



Hollow Crown Parsnip

PARSNIP

IMPROVED SUGAR or HOLLOW CROWN.—The standard; smooth, tender, good flavor. Sow in Spring in 18-inch drills, in rich, deep, sandy loam. Thin out to 5 inches apart. One ounce to 200-foot drill; 5 pounds to the acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

GARDEN or ENGLISH PEAS

Packets of Peas put up at 5c postpaid, contain too small a quantity. We therefore put up liberal sized packets at 10c postpaid, preferring to please rather than disappoint. If larger quantities are ordered sent by mail, add 10c per pint, 15c per qt. for postage.

If Peas are wanted by mail add 15 cents per quart for postage.

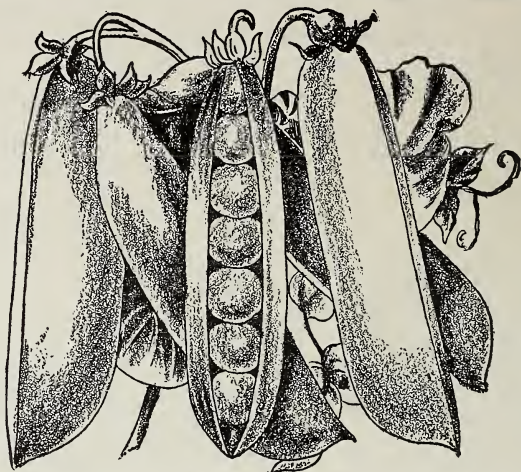
CULTURE.—Plant very early in Spring, in 3-foot rows, in light, rich loamy soil. Cultivate well. For succession, plant later every few weeks through season. One and a half bushels to the acre.

HARRISON'S SELECTED EXTRA EARLY.—This is the earliest pea on our list. Many of our customers who grow for market say it is the best early pea they have ever grown. It is very productive; grows to a height of 2 feet. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., on application.

PROLIFIC EARLY MARKET.—A very large and unusually prolific variety maturing directly after the Extra Early sorts and before the large wrinkled varieties come in. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., on application.

ALASKA.—One of the best extra early peas and becoming more popular yearly; very productive and salable. Particularly popular for canning on account of its pale green color. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.40; bu., on application.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Strong, hardy; late variety with broad, thick pods; good quality; height, 4 feet; abundant bearer. Pkt., 10c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.15; bu., on application.



Harrison's Improved Dark Green Telephone Pea.

IMPROVED FIRST AND BEST.—A selected strain of this popular white Extra Early Pea, very uniform in ripening. The vines are extremely vigorous and hardy, of medium height, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, and bear an abundance of pods of medium size, straight, and each containing 5 to 7 peas of good quality. Our strain is superior to most on the market, the result of careful selection and breeding on our part. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$4.50.

WRINKLED VARIETIES

ECLIPSE.—The earliest and hardiest wrinkled variety and as it is much better quality than the Extra Early Smooth Peas, makes it about the best Early Pea for family use; has stout vines about 2 feet high and very prolific. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.90.

GRADUS, or PROSPERITY.—This is the largest early wrinkled pea, the vine has heavy stems and grows about 3 feet high. The peas are of excellent flavor and remain tender and sweet for some time after they are large enough for use. The best second early variety for family use. Pkt., 10c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

HARRISON'S IMPROVED DARK GREEN TELEPHONE. Productive, sugary; pods contain 6 or 7 peas; late, height 4 feet. One of the most popular sorts for main crop. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.65; bu., on application.

POTLACH.—One of the best second early large podded dwarf wrinkled sorts, with strong, vigorous vines, bearing medium green pods, about 4 inches long, broad, and pointed at the ends. Fit for table use in 61 days after planting. Pkt., 10c; pt., 15c; qt., 35c; pk., \$2.00; bu., on application.

PREMIUM GEM.—A favorite early dwarf pea; bears well; good quality. Height 18 inches. Pkt., 10c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., on application.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Set out in the early spring or fall in deep, well worked soil. A dozen roots will be ample for a large family. 10c. each; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00

RHUBARB SEED.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Neapolitan
Pepper

PEPPER

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in February or March. Transplant in May to 3-foot rows, 15 inches apart.

CHINESE GIANT.—This is the largest and finest mild Red Pepper, being double the size of the Ruby King. It is productive; plants are vigorous in growth, of stock habit, about 2 feet high, well branched and thickly set with fruit, which hangs in clusters. The flesh is extremely mild, as sweet as an apple and very thick. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

NEAPOLITAN.—The earliest and most productive of all large, mild Peppers. The skin and flesh is bright red, and keeps in prime condition a long time, a good variety for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

RUBY KING.—A fine variety, very large and attractive. The plant grows to about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is vigorous and productive. Fruits are 4 to 5 inches long, bright red when ripe. One of the best for mangoes or stuffed peppers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.75.

RADISH

CULTURE.—Sow in drills very early in spring, and later for a succession at intervals of ten days. Must have very rich soil, plenty of moisture, light and ventilation to insure quick, rapid growth. For very early, sow in hot-beds. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 10 pounds to the acre.

EARLY FORCING SCARLET GLOBE.—The earliest radish and one of the best for forcing. Has a very small top, bright red color; a very beautiful variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

CRIMSON GIANT GLOBE.—A large, early variety; foliage is small and can be planted close. Valuable for early market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

RADISH Continued.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET, or RED TURNIP.—Small, round, crisp, tender; tops small; grows very rapidly. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

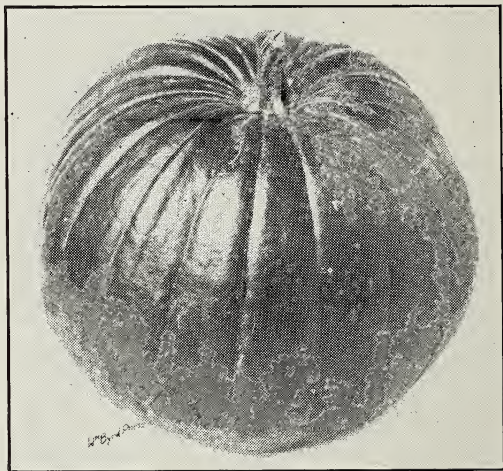
HARRISON'S WHITE TIPPED FORCING.—This radish is extremely popular, both for gardeners and private use. The outer skin is bright crimson color with white tip. Our strain is superior to most stocks offered. Making a nice turnip-shaped, clean root. On account of its small top it is largely used for forcing, and extremely satisfactory for earlier use out of doors. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 40c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—A white tipped olive shaped sort and one of the earliest forcing varieties, but should be used while young. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

LONG SCARLET, SHORT TOP.—Long, bright scarlet; fine for forcing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

ROSE CHINA WINTER.—Rose colored; flesh white; cylindrical; one of the best winter Radishes. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

WHITE STRASBURG.—Large, long, solid; one of the best for summer use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin

PUMPKIN

CULTURE.—Plant in May and June in rich hills 8 feet apart. When vigorous, thin to three plants to the hill. May be planted in corn. One ounce to twenty hills; three pounds to the acre.

VIRGINIA MAMMOTH.—Rich, golden color; keeps well; very large, often taking prizes for largest pumpkin, and will keep for several months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 90c.

GOLDEN CUSHAW.—Very productive; good for table and stock feeding. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

CORNFIELD, or BIG TOM.—The old standard for table and stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs. and over, at 25c per lb.

LARGE CHEESE, or KENTUCKY FIELD.—A large, flatish variety of good quality. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.



Golden Summer Crookneck Squash

SQUASH, or CYMLING

CULTURE.—Plant in hills in warm, rich fertilized soil. Grow 3 plants to the hill. Plant bush varieties 5 feet apart; running varieties, 8 feet. About 3 lbs. to the acre.

.....**HARRISON'S EARLY WHITE BUSH.**—Early, cream color, very prolific, nice size, good shipper, the most popular variety. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—Larger and more uniform than Early White Bush, but later; waxy white color. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK.—Bush, very prolific; profusely warted; bright yellow squash of good flavor. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 65c.

HUBBARD SQUASH.—A running winter squash of first-class quality and a splendid keeper. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

BOSTON MARROW.—Oval; flesh orange color, fine grained, cooks rich and dry, keeps well. Running variety. One of the best for winter. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

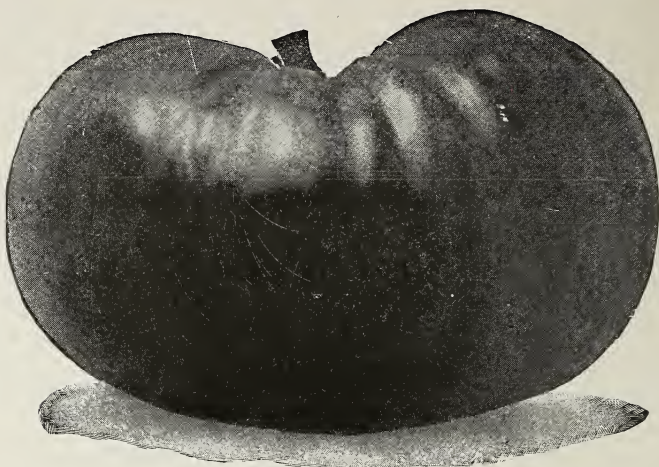
MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.—The largest and best variety. Sow in March or April in 18-inch drills. Thin to 6 inches apart. Soil must be deep, light, rich and fine. One ounce to 50 feet; 8 pounds to the acre. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

SPINACH

Write for Special Price on Large Lots.

CULTURE.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre.

NORFOLK SAVOY OR BLOOMSDALE.—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curled like a Savoy Cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 40c; postpaid. By express, 30c per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 25c per lb.



Ponderosa Tomato

TOMATO

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-beds in early spring and transplant when danger of frost is past. Set 3 to 4 feet apart. For very early fruit, grow in small pots under cover, thus placing in open without checking the growth.

RED ROCK.—A most desirable and profitable variety for truckers and canners. It is an immense yielder, smooth as an apple; very red, heavy and an excellent shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY.—Pinkish purple color, very thick, large size. Smooth and solid. Vines of vigorous growth and productive, specially recommended to truckers as a shipping variety. Carry well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

BONNY BEST.—An extra early, large, smooth, bright red Tomato, a heavy yielder; good market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

JUNE PINK.—An improvement on the Earliana. Is of a beautiful pink color. Very early. Of a good size, smooth and prolific. A profitable sort for market gardeners, but not as good for a main crop as some other varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL.—About a week later than the Earliana. The vines are strong and compact, and loaded with fruit of a bright scarlet color. Thick flesh and few seed. Thin skin, but tough, and makes a good shipping and market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

NEW STONE.—Large, bright scarlet; firm, uniform, hardy; an excellent shipper; one of the best for the late crop and canning purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

EARLY ACME.—Smooth, solid; ripens uniformly; bears till frost; ships well; an old favorite. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

PONDEROSA.—A very large and handsome bright red Tomato and especially adapted to family use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

TOMATO—Continued.

THE BRIMMER.—This tomato is somewhat similar to the well known Ponderosa, but is even larger than that variety. It has strong, healthy vines and is very productive. It is not an early variety, but its flesh is solid and meaty, and has very few seed. A splendid tomato for family use, but most too large to be a profitable market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

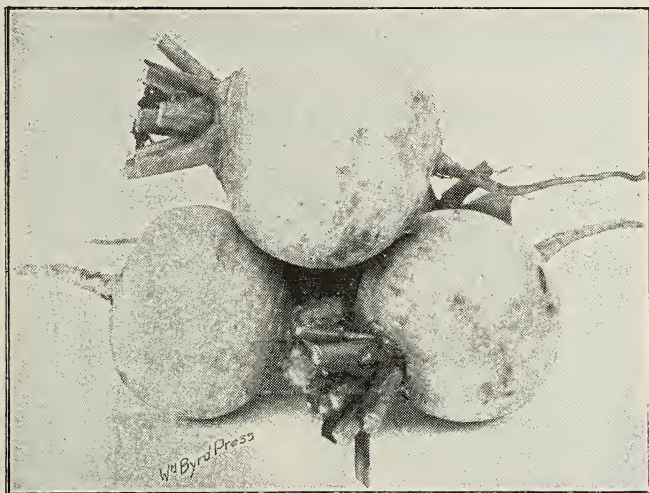
SPARK'S EARLIANA.—One of the earliest varieties, bright red and smooth; very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

MATCHLESS.—Fine for table, market and canning; large, solid, coreless; free from rot; one of the best for main crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—A beautiful large, Golden Yellow Tomato; makes a very pretty dish when used sliced with Red Tomatoes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

YELLOW PEAR SHAPED.—Small; for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

YELLOW PLUM SHAPED.—Small; for preserves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Large White Norfolk Turnip

TURNIP

CULTURE.—Sow Ruta Bagas from June to August in drills 3 feet apart; thin out to 6 inches. Sow Turnips from July to October for Turnips and Salad; 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per acre in drills; $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 pounds broadcast. For salad 3 to 4 pounds broadcast. Can be sown in spring for summer use. Five lbs. and over, 5c per lb. less than 1 lb. prices.

IMPROVED AMERICAN RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—The most popular turnip for market and table use. Our stock of this Turnip cannot be surpassed, many weighing over 8 lbs. each. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAVED.—Flat shaped, quick growing, and popular either for market or home use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

TURINP—Continued.

RED TOP WHITE GLOBE.—(Imported). Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK.—Popular for stock, for market and for salad. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

LARGE YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE.—Reliable main crop variety for stock or market. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Splendid for stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH STRAP LEAVED.—Pure white flat growing variety. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c.

LONG WHITE COWHORN.—A good variety for the table and stock feeding. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.—Very hardy, stands cold; especially recommended for salad or stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c.

SEVEN TOP.—For salad only, roots being of very little value; very hardy. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA.—The best variety for table and for stock feeding. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 35c.

A Good Garden the Best of all Cash Crops

In supplying the home needs, there is a place on every single farm in the South for a good garden.

No farmer, in fact, is farming as he should unless an ample supply of wholesome vegetables is provided for every day in the year, and the business of doing this is just as big and important as any part of the farm work.

The trouble with too many of us has been that, in our blind devotion to one so-called "cash crop," whether Peanuts, Cotton, Tobacco or what not, we have failed to appreciate the big economic truth that it is not alone in growing a big crop that real farming success lies, but rather in retaining the largest possible percentage of the wealth thus created, and using it for the development of our farms and the betterment of our homes and neighborhoods.

We summarize here a few of the main essentials:

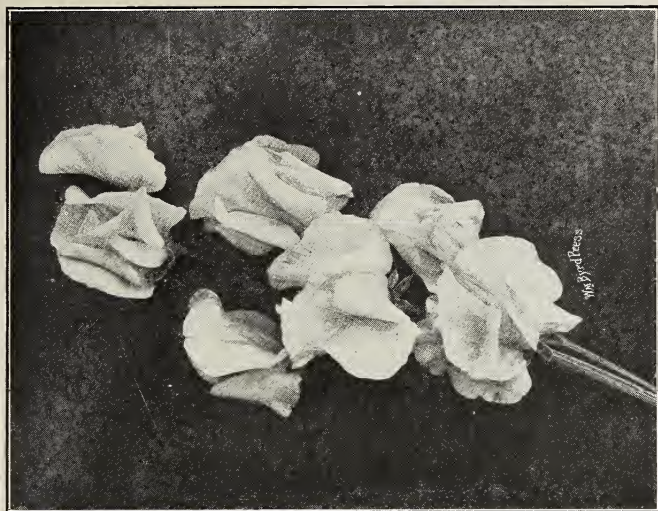
1. Locate the garden near the house and have it well fenced. A garden convenient to the kitchen saves the good wife many steps; and nearness to the barn and poultry yards is also a convenience in supplying manure.

2. Make the soil rich. A good garden without a deep, rich, mellow soil is almost impossible, and so long as the plant foods are rightly balanced it is difficult to make the garden soil too rich.

3. Keep the garden at work. Bear in mind that there is such a thing as a year-round garden, and that you may have one—a garden that will save you grocery, doctor and drug bills every single day in the year.

If yours is not such a garden, now is the best of all times to get busy and make one.

Won't you plant **Harrison Quality** seed in your garden this year?



SWEET PEAS—FLOWER SEED

CULTURE.—The Sweet Pea Vine like that of the common garden pea succeeds best in a cool moist soil and will do well under similar conditions. Select land which is slightly sloping, well drained, where they will receive the full sunlight or only partial shade and abundance of fresh air at all times.

Shade makes vines, little foliage and few flowers therefore avoid it as much as possible. Use a liberal amount of seed, enough to make sure of a good stand, say one ounce to fifteen feet of row, and, when well started, thin out the young plants to stand one in a place and four to six inches apart.

Scatter the seed in a furrow six inches deep and six inches wide and cover with two inches of soil which is firmly pressed by walking in the row after the seed is covered.

The balance of the soil taken from the trench and not used when covering the seed is left lying along side the row in a ridge until the young plants are well above the ground, when it is gradually thrown in the trench and left with the trench slightly ridged about the vines so as to assist in draining away any surplus moisture.

This method insures deep rooting which is most desirable—then watch for results if you have bought the best seed.

		$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Sweet Peas, Mixed	\$0.05	.25	.75
Sweet Peas, Blanche Burpee.....	.05	"	"
Sweet Peas, Fire Fly05	"	"
Sweet Peas, Coquette05	"	"
Sweet Peas, Grand Blue05	"	"
Sweet Peas, Apple Blossom.....	.05	"	"
Sweet Peas, Dorothy Eckford05	"	"
Sweet Peas, Blanche Ferry05	"	"
Sweet Peas, Lady Grisel Hamilton.....	.05	"	"
Sweet Peas, King Edward VII.....	.05	"	"
Sweet Peas, Prima Donna05	"	"

VINES and CLIMBERS

BALLOON VINE—Love-in-a-Puff (A).—A rapidly-growing climber of attractive foliage, and remarkable for the inflated membraneous capsule seed pod from which the name Balloon Vine is derived. This peculiarity also suggests its other name of "Love-in-a-Puff." The flower is white and inconspicuous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

CLEMATIS HYBRIDA—Large Flowering Mixed (A).—A beautiful climber with many colored flowers. Soak the seed for 24 hours or more before sowing them. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 70c.

CYPRESS VINE (A).—A tender, climbing annual, with soft fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers in red and pink or white which contrast most effectively with the graceful foliage. Height about 15 feet. Mixed Varieties.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c.

DOLICHOS, or HYACINTH BEAN (A).—A tender, climbing annual. Grows rapidly and is splendid for covering a trellis. Flowers in purple or white; are borne on long stems, the individual blossoms resembling the bean flower, and the ornamental pods resemble bean pods. Sow seed in open ground late in April. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c.

GOURDS (A).—Climbers of rapid growth, which are well fitted for covering fences, arbors, stumps, etc. The vines are of easy culture and make a rapid growth. The foliage is quite pretty and the fruits are very interesting in their various shapes. Grows from 10 to 20 feet high.

Nest Egg.—In size, color and shape like a hen's egg. Vines make good screens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Dipper.—The handles grow curved if on ground; straight if vines run on a frame. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

MORNING GLORY.—No climber is more popular than is the Morning Glory for covering trellises or unsightly back fences. They grow 15 feet high and bear very abundantly brilliant flowers of various colors. Soak the seed for two hours in warm water to hasten the germination. Of easy culture.

Mixed Varieties.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.—These are much the handsomest flowers in Morning Glories, of gigantic size and in colors ranging from snow white to carmine, through every shade of blue and purple to nearly black, also marble, striped and slashed sorts. The vine is not quite so vigorous a climber as the old-fashioned Morning Glory. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

MOON FLOWER, or EVENING GLORY (A).—Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, which open in the evening and on cloudy days. Start the seed in the house and transplant when the weather is warm. Before planting it is best to file a small hole in one end through the outer hull and soak for thirty-six hours in warm water to hasten germination. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

SCARLET RUNNERS (A).—A well-known and old-fashioned climber, having bright scarlet, pea-like flowers. It not only holds its place as a flower, but the pods when young are of fine quality for cooking. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.

VELVET BEAN (A).—A quick growing vine with beautiful large green leaves, and large clusters of purple flowers and makes a dense foliage. This is probably the largest quick growing vine, will easily grow 20 feet in a season, excellent for covering old fences, trellises, etc. Large pkt., 10c.

FLOWER SEEDS

We have endeavored to make our list of Flower Seeds as complete as possible by a judicious selection of the best sorts, so that our customers would not get bewildered among a labyrinth of varieties, many of which are of no special merit. Flower Seeds priced at 5 cents per packet are 6 packets for 25 cents; or 25 packets, your own selection, for \$1.00; 10 cent packets are 3 for 25 cents, or 13 for \$1.00. The letter "A" after the name of the flower indicates that the flowers are Annuals and blossom only the first year it is planted, and the seed should be planted each year. The letter "P" indicates that the variety is a Perennial and comes up and blossoms for several years after sowing.

AGERATUM (A).—A beautiful hardy annual. The flowers are borne in dense clusters and are very useful for bouquets. The plants are very attractive in the garden, being covered with bloom nearly all Summer.

Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5c.

ALYSSUM (A).—A hardy annual which begins to flower when very young, and is literally covered almost all the season with its sweet white flowers. It is especially adapted to borders or for rock work in the Summer, and may be used effectively in window boxes for Winter blooming.

Sweet.—The old garden familiar to all. Being of trailing habit, it is better than the Little Gem for rockeries or window boxes. Pkt., 5c.

AMARANTHUS (A).—These plants afford brilliant contrasts of color, being useful for tall borders and groups, also where foliage effects are desired. The leaves and stems are of different shades of red, blended with green; two to three feet high.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat).—A hardy annual with leaves of red, yellow and green; especially brilliant if grown in rather poor soil. Pkt., 5c.

ASTERS (A).—These well-known beautiful and popular annuals are very desirable for bedding, being in bloom when most other plants are over. Very useful for cut flowers and bouquets. Pkt., 5c.

Single fine mixed.

Single white.

Single dark red.

Single light blue.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum flowered mixed.

Victoria mixed.

American Branching mixed.

American Branching pure white.

American Branching light rose.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS—Globe Amaranth (A).—A well known and popular everlasting flower which forms bushy plants about 2 feet high and bearing sometimes hundreds of flowers. Excellent as border plants, and very useful for winter decorations. If cut when well matured will retain their beauty throughout the winter.

MIXED.—Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM—Touch-Me-Not (A).—Also known as "Lady Slipper." A tender annual with brittle stems and foliage. Grows about 12 inches high. Flowers both single and double, in bright colors and variations; are wax-like and very attractive. No

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Antirrhinum.

flower is more cultivated, and it succeeds in most any good soil.

White.—Pkt., 5c.

Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5c.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snapdragon (A).—Well known, showy and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant and handsome colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil.

Mixed.—Pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT (A).—Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with mases of white and various colors. Height 1 foot. Of easy culture.

White.—Pkt., 5c.

Crimson.—Pkt., 5c.

Fancy Mixed.—Pkt., 5c.

CELOSIA—Cock's Comb (A).—A half hardy, growing 6 to 8 inches high, bearing a wide wavy blossom that resembles a Cock's Comb. Fine for massing or border work. Pkt., 5c.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS (A).—Beautiful showy bedding annuals with large bright flowers of golden yellow, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decorations.

Bicolo.—Pkt., 5c.

CYCLAMEN SEED.—Cyclamen Pure White, Cyclamen Rose, Cyclamen Vulcan. Pkt., 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK—Marvel of Peru (A).—A well-known favorite plant, bearing freely funnel-shaped white, red and striped flowers, which open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night; and usually are closed before noon the next day. Sow in spring in open ground in any good garden soil. The plants should be given plenty of room, about three feet apart. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT—Myosotis (P).—The favorite old border plant that succeeds best in moist situations. It comes into blooming early and the little star-shaped flowers appeal to every heart. Hardy perennials. Pkt., 5c.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

HELIOTROPE (P).—The delicately tinted and fragrant blossoms of this beloved little flower are so well known that any attempt at description would be superfluous. It is adapted to both bedding and house culture, requiring little attention. By sowing indoors early in the spring and transplanting into small pots, plants may be made so strong and stocky that they will be in full bloom soon after being set in the garden.

Mixed Varieties.—Pkt., 5c.

LARKSPUR (A).—The Larkspur is one of the handsomest and most useful of plants. The colors are extremely beautiful and in mixed borders its profuse masses of purple, white and red show splendidly, and for large gardens is invaluable. Height 12 inches.

Giant Hyacinth Varieties Mixed.Pkt., 5c; flowered.

LOBELIA (A).—Profuse blooming little plants, of great value for edging, hanging baskets or vases. It is completely covered with flowers for a long time. If given plenty of water they may be kept in flower all summer.

Emperor William.—A very fine, compact variety with intensely dark blue flowers. Pkt., 5c.

White Lady.—Dwarf Pure White Flowers. Pkt. 5c.

MIGNONETTE (A).—This popular little flower is well-known as one of our most fragrant plants, and an universal favorite. If sown at intervals in spring and early summer it will bloom until killed by frost. Thrives best in a cool temperature.

Machet.—A compact-growing variety, with medium long, thick spikes of yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Golden Queen.—Very fragrant, with golden yellow flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Sweet.—This is the familiar old variety. It has spikes of medium size so fragrant that a bed will perfume the whole atmosphere around it, and every garden should have a corner or bed devoted to it. Pkt., 5c.

Grandiflora, Pkt., 5c.

Ameliorata, Pkt., 5c.

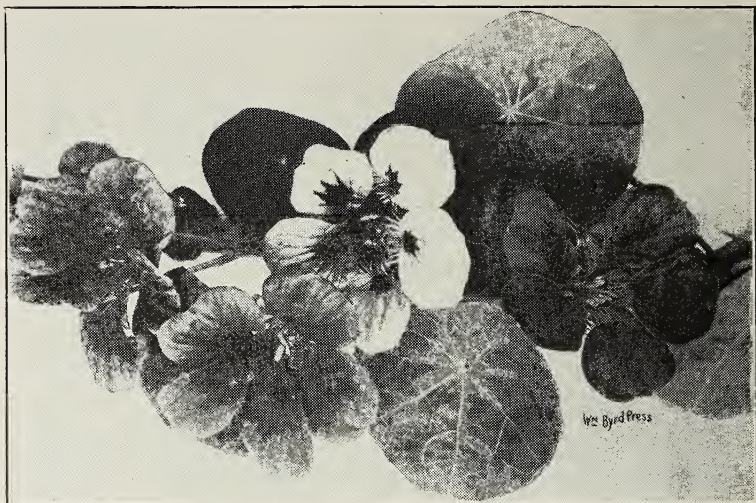
NASTURTIIUM (A).—Probably the most popular and easily grown flower in our list, and remains longer in bloom. In favorable soil flowers are produced in abundance throughout the season. Nasturtiums prefer dry, rather rocky soil, such as we usually call "poor" soil and bear their flowers in such locations in greater profusion than in a rich garden, where they run too much to leaves.

Dwarf Varieties Mixed.—This mixture contains all of the choicest and prettiest flowers of the Dwarf variety. The plants form a small, round bush, 12 to 16 inches high, which is a mass of blooms all summer. Pkt., 5c.

Tall Varieties Mixed.—This mixture contains all of the choicest and prettiest flowers of the tall variety, are of quick growth, covering a whole hedge or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom. Pkt., 5c.

PETUNIA (A).—There is no bedding plant of easier culture than the Petunia, and few make a gayer appearance when in full bloom. They are easily grown and very popular for bedding. They thrive best in a warm, sunny location. The shape of the flower is similar to that of the Morning Glory. Sow the seed thinly where the plants are to remain, or for early blooming sow in the house in boxes.

Single Mixed.—Pkt., 10c.



MARIGOLD (A).—A hardy annual shrubby plant, in dwarf and tall varieties, growing from 6 inches to 3 feet high. Foliage bright green, deeply cut, and graceful. The flowers are various shades of yellow and brown. The tall varieties are very valuable for large bedding or background work, and the dwarf varieties for borders. No flower garden seems complete without this fine old-fashioned plant.

African.—The best tall variety with large, double blossoms. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf French, Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII (A).—One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Makes very attractive beds, and continues to bloom throughout the summer. Sow in April in open ground, or can be started earlier indoors.

Grandiflora Large Flowering.—A great improvement on the common type, both heads and florets being nearly twice as large. Pkt., 10c.

POPPY (A).—Hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colorings and showy display. They are of easy culture, the seed being sown where they are to remain. Thin the plants 6 to 12 inches apart.

Single Mixed.—All the fancy and named single varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Double Mixed.—All the fancy and named double varieties mixed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Also the following superb named varieties:

Danebrog, Pkt., 5c.

Miss Sherwood, Pkt., 5c.

Umbrosum, Pkt., 5c.

Glaucum, Pkt., 5c.

PORTULUCA (A).—Low-growing or creeping, tender annual, six to eight inches high, and bearing glossy, cup-shaped blossoms in very brilliant and gorgeous colors. The seed germinates slowly and should be started under glass or when the weather is hot. These flowers love the sunshine and do best on rather dry ground.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

Single Mixed.—This is an extra fine strain with very large blossoms and splendid colors. **Pkt., 5c.**

Choice Double Mixed.—From 50 to 60 per cent. of the flowers will come double. These are especially beautiful and showy. **Pkt., 10c.**

PRIMROSE (A).—Green-house or pot plants, bearing trusses of large single or double blossoms in bright colors, as well as soft tints. Sow the seed in April or May for winter blooming.

Large Flowering Hybrids.—The choicest varieties mixed. **Pkt., 10c.**

RICINUS—Castor Oil Plant (A).—Luxuriant rapid-growing annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for back-ground or center of beds of foliage plants, the effect being especially striking after the brilliantly colored fruit is formed. **Pkt., 5c.**

PANSY (P).—No description of these little favorites, and it would be hard to find a garden whose charm is not in a large measure dependent upon their marvelous coloring.

Harrison's Superb Pansy Mixture.—This is a mixture of all the giant flowering varieties, all the plain colors, faced sorts, ruffled edged and rare sorts, also the varieties exquisitely striped. The seed is saved from the most famous pansy gardens, from exhibition flowers. These pansies are wonderfully beautiful in every way and the very best there are. The small difference in the cost of this seed over the other seed is covered one hundred-fold in satisfactory results to the grower. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Trimardeau Mixed.—The largest flowering type of Pansy called the French strain. The top petals are larger than the three lower ones and are beautifully marked. The plants are of vigorous, compact growth, with immense, three-blotched flowers. **Pkt., 10c.**

Giant Trimardeau azure blue.

Giant Trimardeau candidissima.

Giant Trimardeau King of the Blacks.

Giant Trimardeau Victoria.

Named Varieties above 10c. Pkt.

SWEET WILLIAM (P).—A beautiful class of hardy free-blooming plants of extreme richness and diversity of colors. Produces fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders.

Single Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt., 5c.**

Double Varieties Mixed.—**Pkt., 5c.**

SALVIA SPLENDENS—Scarlet Sage (A).—A well-known favorite bedding plant which bears magnificent spikes of scarlet flowers from July to October. Although perennial, it blooms the first year from seed, and there is really no flower that can rival it in splendid color. Excellent for cutting. **Pkt., 10c.**

Bonfire.—One of the finest for bedding, compact growth, oval bushes 2½ feet high with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers; the spikes stand stiff and erect, over 200 on a bush is not unusual and the spikes bear from 20 to 30 flowers each. **Pkt., 10c.**

Snap Dragon.—See Antirrhinum.

STOCKS, DWARF GERMAN—Ten Weeks (A).—Desirable for bedding or pot culture. They bear an immense quantity of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet, and are splendid for cutting. **Pkt., 5c.**

VERBENA (P).—These well-known are splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late in the fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty and do not rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April.



Harrison's Superb Pansies

Mammoth Flowered Mixed.—This strain produces blooms of the largest size and most brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Colors.—The individual flowers are most perfect and the plants remarkably vigorous. A splendid mixture from named sorts, comprising nice, beautiful colors. Pkt., 5c.

WALLFLOWER.—This is a fine bedding plant, but it is more often grown as a pot plant for this purpose is well adapted. The flowers are very fragrant and usually of various shades of yellow, brown and reddish brown. An old-fashioned flower which is always popular. Sow early in the year in boxes and transplant.

Single Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIA (A).—For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed, the flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing they are particularly suitable.

Tall Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf Double Mixed Colors.—Pkt., 5c.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

SLUG SHOT.—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. 5-lb. pkgs., 30c; 10-lb. pkgs. 50c; Small dusters for applying, 10c.

BUG DEATH.—A combination insecticide, plant stimulant and fungicide. Absolutely harmless to human beings and stock, yet it kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants, besides preventing potato blight. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. 1 lb., 15c; 3-lb. pkg., 35c; 5-lb. pkg., 50c. Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre.

GENERAL FARM SEEDS

The prices of all Field Seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given here are for January 10th. We will cheerfully quote prices and mail samples at any time on request. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushel Cotton Sacks to hold Clovers, Timothy and Herds' Grass will be charged for extra at 22c. each.

TIMOTHY (*Phlem Pratense*).—Very nutritious, and salable for hay, but not so good for pasture, as it is injured by close cutting or grazing. Thrives best on heavy soils, especially if moist, and should not be sown on light, dry land. Good results are obtained with Red Top or Herd's Grass, Sapling Clover, Alsike or some grass maturing at same time. Sow 15 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price—Harrison's Best, 1 lb., 10c; bu., \$4.00.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Avena Elatior*).—A most valuable grass for the South, as it stands heat and drought well and flourishes on dry, light soils. Splendid for pastures and for hay; may be cut twice in a season. Sow $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price—Harrison's Best, bu., \$2.00.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS (*Argrostis Vulgaris*).—This excellent pasture and hay grass does well on any soil. But, perhaps, thrives better on moist, heavy soils than on light. It spreads and thickens from year to year, and will gradually supplant other grasses. Matures at same time as Timothy, with which it makes a good mixture. Sow 10 to 12 pounds clean seed to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price—Harrison's Best, fancy recleaned, 1 lb., 18c; 100 lbs., \$15.00.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dictylis Glomerata*).—This is one of the most reliable grasses for hay or pasture in this section, making quick, vigorous and continuous growth from early spring to winter. Sow 2 bushels per acre in spring or fall, and in any soil; loamy upland is best. Also excellent to mix with other grasses. Price fluctuates. Present price—Harrison's Best, bu., \$2.40.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*).—This grass succeeds best on limestone soil, but does well on any stiff soil. Stands cold, but does not do well in extreme heat. Grows slowly at first, making a thick, compact turf. First-class for lawns or pasture. Succeeds better, however, when mixed with other grasses. Sow in fall or spring. Two and a half bushels to the acre. Prices fluctuate. Present price—Harrison's Best, 1 lb., 20c; \$1.75 per bu., of 14 lbs.

CANADA BLUE GRASS (*Poa Compressa*).—Similar to the Kentucky Blue Grass, and is recommended by authorities on grasses for our Southern soils, as it is very hardy and resists drought. We especially recommend its use in mixtures for lawns and pastures. 1 lb., 20c; per bu., of 14 lbs., \$1.50.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium Perene*).—Good for hay and pasture, if sown on strong, moist soil, but does not stand drought well. It grows rapidly and matures very early, and lasts several years. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price—1 lb., 12c; per bu., of 14 lbs., \$1.50.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS (*Lolium Italicum*).—Larger and stronger than Perennial Rye Grass; has large broad, glossy green blades. Thrives best on moist, fertile soils, furnishing three or four cuttings a year. Sow 3 bushels to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price—1 lb., 12c; per bu., of 14 lbs., \$1.50.



Red Clover

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratense*).—This is the common Red Clover so popular everywhere—the farmer's friend, the soil restorer, the bountiful feed plant. Can be sown in the Spring from February 15th to April 1st; also from July 1st, and will be ready for mowing the following Spring. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Prices fluctuate. Present price—Harrison's Best, 1 lb., 25c; bu., \$12.00.

MAMMOTH SAPLING (*Trifolium Pratense*).—Very much like the common Red Clover, but larger, heavier and later. Especially recommended for thin soils. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price—Harrison's Best, 1 lb., 25c; bu., \$13.00.

WHITE GERMAN, or ANNUAL CLOVER.—Similar to Crimson Clover, except it has a white blossom instead of a crimson, and grows larger and is from 2 to 3 weeks later in maturing. Present price—Harrison's Best, 1 lb., 12c; bu., \$7.00.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—This is probably the best variety to sow with other grasses for a good mixed hay. On stiff, moist soil, makes pasture, but is chiefly valuable for hay. Stands cold well, on either wet or dry soils. Largely sown for bees. Sow 10 to 20 pounds to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price—Harrison's Best, 1 lb., 25c; bu., \$12.00.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*).—Thrives in any soil or climate, and being of low, creeping growth, is especially valuable for pastures and lawns. Harrison's Best, 1 lb., 60c; 10 lbs., or over at 55c. per lb.

WHITE NAVY BEANS.—A very profitable market crop and a good table bean. Only the dried beans are used. Plant in June or July in 3-foot rows; 1 to 2 pecks to the acre. Height 12 inches. Qt., 25c; pk., \$2.00; bu., about \$6.00.

VELVET BEANS.—This is a very rapid growing bean, and makes a larger growth than any other pea or bean known. They are especially recommended for improving poor, worn out lands. Can be sown broadcast, but we think it best to plant in drills and cultivate them once. After they get started they will soon cover the ground with vines so dense that it is difficult to plow them under. We recommend turning stock on them and let them eat and trample down the vines, which can then be turned under or left until spring. Should be planted in May or June, 1 or 2 pecks to the acre in drills, or 1 bushel broadcast. Qt., 20c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOJA BEANS.—A splendid forage crop, nutritious, heavy growth, improves the soil, makes good ensilage, and withstands drought better than any other forage crop. Makes excellent hog food. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre broadcast, or plant in drills, ½ bushel to the acre, and cultivate like corn. Qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., about \$2.00.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUN- FLOWER

This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a cheap food for fowls. It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn, as any waste piece of ground will suffice. It is a good egg producing food. Per lb., 15c; 10 lbs. and over, 12½c per lb.

VETCHES

HAIRY, SAND, or Winter Vetch.—Sow from July to November, preferably with grain, which will hold Vetch off the ground. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre. Ask for quotations.

PEANUTS

Plant in May 12 inches apart, in 3-foot drills. Cultivate flat, keep well worked. Peanuts should be shelled before planting.

SPANISH.—Nuts small, and have a thin hull, full kernel, and yield enormously. The vines and roots make excellent feed for stock. Ask for prices.

VIRGINIA.—The large variety. Ask for prices.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Excellent for grazing sheep, hogs and all kinds of stock. Especially valuable for sheep and hogs with young, as it is an excellent milk producer. The young animals will also eat it with relish. It is hardy, stands cold, and ready in eight weeks after sowing. Sow 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast; 4 lbs. if drilled. Per lb., 10c; 10 lbs. and over, at 9c.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

This is a profitable crop for either grain, flower food for bees, soil enricher, or to kill out weeds. Splendid for poultry. Sow 1 bushel to the acre in June, July or August. Pk., 45c; bu., about \$1.25.

Don't hesitate because of price—you will forget that when you recognize

"HARRISON QUALITY"



German Millet

SORGHUMS, MILLETS AND FODDER PLANTS

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.—A popular forage crop. Heavy growth; very nutritious; grain makes a particularly valuable feed for stock and poultry. Especially good for sowing with cow peas. Lb., 10c; pk., 50c; bu., \$1.40. Special prices in large lots.

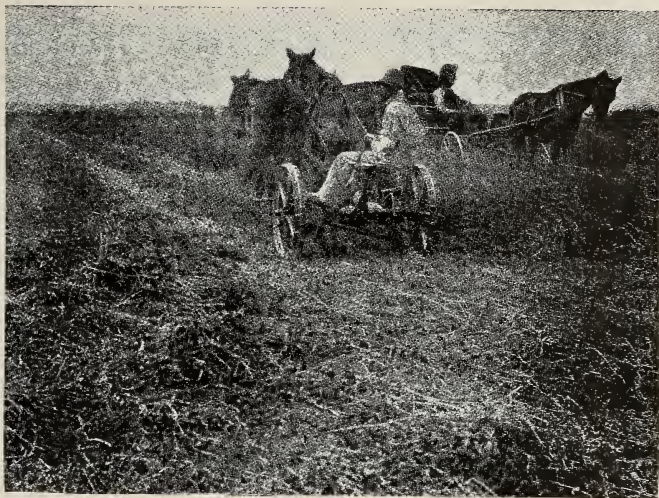
YELLOW MILO MAIZE.—Largely used for feeding to cattle green; can be cut and fed green when 3 or 4 feet high, and will continue to grow out and can be cut until frost. Sow in May or June; 5 pounds to the acre in drills. Per lb., 10c; 10 lbs. or over, at 9c.

GERMAN MILLET.—This grass, if sown thickly, produces an enormous quantity of good feed. Sow from May to July; 1 bushel to the acre. Price, about \$1.90 bu.

PEARL, or CATTAIL MILLET.—This variety gives an enormous yield of very valuable forage. Plants grow 12 feet high, but may be cut at 3 feet, when it will thicken up, and may then be cut continuously until frost, giving abundant supply of rich green food; also valuable as a dry hay. Sow in drills, 5 pounds to the acre, or if broadcast, 25 pounds. 1 lb., 15c; 10 lbs., and over at 12c.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM.—Decidedly the best variety for syrup, also good for fodder, or green feed. Pk., 90c; bu., \$2.50.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM.—Grows 10 or 12 feet high; yields heavy, nutritious forage, either dry or cured; very sweet, making good syrup. Sow broadcast, 1½ bushels to the acre, in drills 1 peck. Price fluctuates. Pk., 60c; bu., about \$1.75.



ALFALFA

(*Medicago Sativa*)

The Great Soil Improver—Productive and Valuable Hay Crop.

Each succeeding year shows a marked increase in the acreage of Alfalfa, both in the Southern, Western and Eastern States, and it is now positively known that it can be profitably grown in any section where drainage and physical conditions can be made favorable. During the past few years the growing of Alfalfa has extended into many sections of the United States where a few years ago it was considered impossible to make a permanent stand. This condition is largely due to a more thorough knowledge of its requirements and the proper preparation of land, many failures in the past being largely due to lack of attention to soil requirements and preparation of the ground. Alfalfa is not a product of recent years, but has been known for ages as a native of Southwestern Asia, used centuries before the Christian Era, but not extensively grown in this country until 1854, when it was introduced into California and soon spread over the irrigated districts of that section and then to the non-irrigated lands of the Western plains. It has not been satisfactorily grown in the East, however, until within a few years past, but is now, each year, being used more extensively in this section, where dairy farming occupies the attention of a large portion of land owners. Alfalfa marks a new era and home-grown protein will solve the problem of economical milk production. It is now acknowledged to be one of the most important crops, both for hay and soiling, and as it is a perennial plant, it reduces the labor and care for a given era to a minimum cost.

Alfalfa requires a deep, well-drained, non-acid, fertile soil, free from weeds. If there is excessive alkali present, it should be corrected by draining, or if too acid, it may be remedied by the use of lime, which is an important factor in raising Alfalfa, and should always be used in preparing the land, broadcasting at least 30 bushels to the acre and harrowing in. Plenty of well-rotted manure should be applied to the land and ploughed in before the application of lime, and it is also a good plan, where

ALFALFA Continued.

it can be obtained, to sow the land before seeding, 200 to 400 pounds of soil taken from a field already established in Alfalfa and harrow it in. When it is impossible to secure this soil, the seed should be inoculated with "Nitro-Germ," or some other good bacteria producing material. In addition, 600 to 800 pounds of Animal Base and Potash Compound, applied at time of seeding, will prove very beneficial to the crop.

After the seed-bed has been prepared as above described, 30 pounds of the best seed of Alfalfa you can buy should be broadcasted or drilled to each acre of land, then harrowed so that the seed will be about 1½ inches deep, after which the land should be rolled in order to firm the soil and cover the seed. Alfalfa may be sown during the Spring, or the latter part of Summer, some growers prefer making the sowing about the last week in August, the crop then making sufficient growth to stand the winter.

Following the year of sowing, along about the first week in June, or when the new growth starts at the crown, the first cutting may be made; the plants will start blooming and at this stage contain the largest amount of protein and are at their best feeding value. Harvesting should be done during dry weather, so that the quality may not be impaired by becoming wet. Great care should be taken that the leaves are not lost, as they constitute as high as 63 per cent of the total protein of the plant. A few hours after cutting, rake into windrows and as soon as sufficiently cured to prevent heating, haul to place of storage. After once becoming established, Alfalfa will produce from three to four crops each Summer, averaging a total yield of three to six tons of excellent hay per acre. Do not defer the last cutting too late, as Alfalfa must have a good, strong growth to stand the Winter.

The feeding value of Alfalfa depends upon its high protein content and palatability. Alone, it constitutes a maintenance ration, but it is generally fed in connection with starchy foods and is superior to ordinary clover hay. It may be substituted, in part, for bran in a dairy ration, in proportion of one and one-half pounds Alfalfa to one pound of bran. It also makes excellent pasture, but care should be taken that cattle do not eat too heartily of it, as in such cases it is likely to cause bloat, especially if the animals are hungry when turned on, or while the Alfalfa is wet.

Alfalfa is also adapted for soiling purposes and is sometimes used for silage, but usually in this manner only when rainy weather prevents curing in the field. Alfalfa hay is ground and sold as Alfalfa meal, and is also used for feeding poultry, for which purpose it is chopped fine and dampened with warm water, in which state it is greatly relished by fowls. Alfalfa is sometimes used as a cover crop in orchards, being ploughed a year after sowing, or allowed to remain for a longer period.

Prices on application.

SUDAN GRASS

A recent introduction that is proving a remarkable success and is destined to become one of the standard summer grass and forage crops.

It will produce two or three good cuttings each season, and cures up splendidly making a most nutritious and desirable hay.

The seed should not be sown until the ground and weather become warm, in this section not earlier than the first of May.

SUDAN GRASS—Continued

The hay should be cut as soon as the grass is fully headed and early cuttings are specially advisable where more cuttings per season are expected.

Twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre should be sown where it is broadcasted or ten pounds when put in drills two feet apart and cultivated for seed.

Sudan Grass is an annual and requires to be sown each year and makes a course hay that is very palatable to both cattle and horses.

Price, 20c per pound; 25 pounds and over at 15c per lb; 100 lbs and over 12c; per lb.

CRIMSON or SCARLET CLOVER

The Great Soil Improver, Early Green Feed, Grazing, or
For the Hay Crop.

The Crimson Clover has become wonderfully popular both as a pasture and hay crop, also as a green manure for plowing in. It can be seeded at any time from June to October, at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds per acre, and makes the earliest possible Spring pasture, blooming the latter part of April or May, and for feeding as hay should be cut just before coming into full bloom. It can be sown after the other crops are removed from the ground, such as wheat (when clover has failed to catch), oats, millet, or on any vacant ground. It is a very rank grower, some stools containing as high as 120 to 140 blossoms from 1 seed.

Sow Crimson Clover at the last working of a fall crops like Beans, Corn, Melons, cucumbers, Tomatoes, and other crops, whenever the land is not intended for such early Spring crops as would not be benefited by following such a seeding, although

it would pay to seed for only fall and winter months if only for protecting the ground through the winter and catching and holding the fertility of the soil, which would otherwise be lost by leaching or other causes. In addition to all this, the plants and roots would prevent washings that occur during winter



CRIMSON CLOVER—Continued

thaws. The results of plowing under can be plainly seen in crops following Scarlet Clover, viz.: Corn, Potatoes, etc., by the heavy dark green foliage and immense crops.

One acre grown at an Experimental Station yielded, May 31st, 1,997 pounds of organic matter, 312 pounds of nitrogen, 52 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 186½ pounds of potash. The nitrogen alone could not be bought for \$30.00, and is fully equal to that found in 20 tons of stable manure, and at such a small cost. It not only builds up worn out soils, when turned under, but rich soils are kept up to their fertility with less cost.

"This plant provides a good pasture before other crops are available. An early pasture is not only valuable for food contained in it, but also because it helps to insure proper feeding and to prevent too early use of other and later pastures. It has been pastured as early as April the 10th. The crop when 6 inches high contained over 1,300 pounds of digestible food per acre, sufficient to properly nourish 12 cows for one week."

SOILING, or early green feed is important in the early Spring, as the Clover is so much ahead of the pasture it can be readily cut and carried to the stabled stock. It will not make a second crop in time for turning under for green manure.

FERTILIZERS.—This is one of the best uses for which Crimson Clover is adapted. Its capacity for stooling and root formation is very great; like other plants it gathers nitrogen from the air and stores it in the plants and roots, which become valuable food for crops that follow; it produces 8 to 10 tons of green fodder per acre.

PASTURAGE.—When sown early enough to get a good start it will make splendid winter grazing for sheep and cattle, and is the earliest pasture in Spring, as it blooms latter part of April.

HAY.—It produces from 2 to 3 tons of cured hay per acre. To secure the best quality of hay it should be cut before full bloom. It cures very rapidly and should be carefully handled to retain as much leaf as possible, but the stalks are very nutritious. Can be cut three weeks earlier than red clover.

Crimson Clover Seed should be sown at the rate of 15 to 20 pounds to the acre, using the best seed that can be procured. We make a specialty of this clover and furnish the highest grade of thoroughly re-cleaned seed. We will be pleased to mail sample, and quote price for any quantity desired.

SEED CORN

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.—We sell thousands of bushels of this splendid yellow corn every year, and it is one of the best and most reliable cropping yellow corns in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden yellow color. It is singularly robust, and withstands injury by adverse weather or other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in bright, sound condition. Produces two to three ears to the stalk, and for a first-class, large-yielding yellow corn particularly adapted to the South, it is strongly recommended. Qt., 15c; pk., 60c; bu., \$1.75.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC.—This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large-yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama Experiment Stations rank this as one of the



largest yielding of new varieties for the South. For late planting the corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. Our stock of this corn is an extra fine strain carefully bred. Qt., 20c; pk., 80c; bu., \$2.25.

BOONE COUNTY.—The Boone County Corn is highly recommended for an early maturing, large yielding corn for uplands or good light loam soils. The ears contain from 18 to 24 rows, and are well filled from butt to tip. It has white cobs of medium size; the kernels are creamy white, very deep, with fine large germs. The depth of kernel always insures a large percentage of shell corn. Foliage is abundant, leaves thick and succulent, and it makes excellent fodder. Has a good, strong-growing stalk, which stands up well. Boone County Corn usually takes the majority of premiums at both the State and county fairs in this section. This does not indicate, however, that the Boone County is always the largest yielding corn, but the fairs being held early, and the Boone County Corn maturing early, make it in better shape for showing than other kinds. Qt., 20c; pk., 75c; bu., \$2.00. Special prices on large lots.

VIRGINIA WHITE DENT.—The standard variety of white corn grown throughout this section. It has deep grains, comparatively small cob, and makes a good growth of both stalk and fodder. Our stock of this has been grown by the same growers for the past ten years, and selections and improvements made each successive year. We recommend this as a most satisfactory and large yielding white field corn, especially for river low grounds. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

EUREKA ENSILAGE CORN.—The Eureka Ensilage Corn is a very popular and desirable ensilage corn. It grows very tall and leafy, and is very productive. It is a short-grained, but one of the most productive, both in growth of fodder and grain, of any of the standard varieties. Its great value for ensilage is due to its enormous growth and great production of leaves. It originated in Virginia, and is Virginia raised corn, but is very generally used and sold for ensilage in the North and West and gives the best and most satisfactory results. Qt., 20c; pk., 70c; bu., \$1.90.

FIELD or COW-PEAS

The Great Soil Improvers—Makes Poor Land Rich—Makes Good Land More Productive—Also Makes a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil Even When the Crop is Cut Off.

Cow-Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow-Peas. It is not necessary to turn under the crop of vines to improve the soil, and it is really considered more economical and the best way to cut off the crop of vines and cure them as a forage or hay crop, and then turn under the stubble and roots. Even when the crop is cut off, the land is left in very much better mechanical condition, and the productiveness very much increased over what it was before the crop was grown. The Cow-Peas, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crop, has the power to extract nitrogen and ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that, even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow-Pea.

TO GROW FOR HAY they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn.

FOR ENSILAGE they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil-improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before plowing under, if desired.

FERTILIZING COW-PEAS.—Acid phosphate or bone and potash are usually considered the best fertilizers to use on cow-peas, and it is not, as a rule, considered desirable to use fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia. Our experience proves, however, that fertilizer containing nitrogen or ammonia is sometimes quite useful on poor lands or land that is deficient in humus or vegetable matter, and that the crop of cow-peas will be improved materially on this class of soils by its use.

BLACK.—This is the standard variety, and the one most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, makes a fine growth, both of vine and leaves, and a good yield of peas. It is a splendid land-improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, and makes an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. **About \$2.00 per bu.**

CLAY.—One of the medium late varieties of cow-peas. Vigorous growth of vine, erect habit. Very popular all through the Southern States. A little earlier than the Unknown, or Wonderful Pea, and considered a good variety for soil improving. **About \$2.00. per bu.**

MIXED COW-PEAS.—The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow-Peas we offer are the Clay, Black, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow cow-peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Where the crop is desired for soil-improving, it is really an advantage to sow these mixed peas. Price fluctuates. **Bushel, about \$1.85.**

SEED OATS



VIRGINIA GRAY WINTER or TURF OATS.—This has long been by far the most popular variety in this State, and is now extending into all parts of the South and West.

Though a winter oat, they also succeed very well if sown in the spring, making surest crop if sown by March 15th. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bu. to the acre. Price fluctuates. Present price, per bu. of 32 lbs., 80c.

RED RUST-PROOF OATS.

These oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on the light, sandy soils of the coast region. They are preferred for low grounds or in situations where other oats are inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine heavy grain. They are usually sown

both in the fall and spring. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Southern grown, best and cleanest quality, bu., 75c. Shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time.

APPLER OATS.—The Appler Oat is equally adapted for sowing both in the spring and the fall, but when put in the spring, should be sown before the middle of March. It makes a strong, quick-growing oat, bunchy heads, heavy grain. While originating in the State of Georgia, this oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other Southern States, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof oats for the South. Price, per pk., 40c; bu., 85c.

BURT, or NINETY-DAY OATS.—The quickest growing, most prolific and surest cropping of spring oats. For a spring oat for seeding in March and April, the Burt is unquestionably the best and surest yielding of spring oats; the advantages claimed for it being that it is earlier to mature, free from rust, healthy, clean and vigorous growth of straw, and makes a remarkable good yield of clean, bright, heavy grain. On account of its earliness to mature, it is one of the surest-cropping varieties for the South. Color and appearances of grain somewhat resemble the rust-proof oat, but it is a little lighter in color. Bu., 80c; in 10 bu. lots and over, 75c; per bu. Special prices on large lots.

"HARRISON QUALITY" Garden Seed—the "Sure-Grow" kind—are grown for us on contract by the most responsible growers in this country and in Europe.



MAINE-GROWN SEED POTATOES

CULTURE.—Irish Potatoes should be planted in the spring, as early as the ground can be prepared, in rich soil; rows 3 feet apart, plants 15 inches apart in rows. Manure should be well rotted and mixed with soil to avoid scab. For late crops plant from June to August. We advise the use of sulphur on Potatoes when planting. Sprinkle powdered sulphur on the cut tubers, which is a preventive of blight and scab. Many of our largest potato planters always use it, with the best results. 1 lb. is sufficient for 1 bushel of potatoes.

Our potatoes are grown for us by the best known Aroostook County farmers and after being carefully inspected, are stored until we ship them. In comparing prices, it must not be forgotten that our potatoes are much better stock than can usually be bought from ordinary dealers.

IRISH COBBLER.—Up to the introduction of the new Beauty, no extra early potato ever gave as good results in the South as the Cobbler, now more largely planted in this section than are all other kinds combined. Our strain of this potato is really unique, and its purity produces a sensation among farmers who have been accustomed to Cobblers which show from ten to thirty per cent. of white blossoms. One year after we began growing potatoes, we were receiving single orders for more Irish Cobblers than we had expected to sell in an entire year, and many of the best truckers in the South would not now consider any other source of supply. Bu., \$2.00; sack, \$5.00.

WHITE BLISS.—Under the name of Pride of the South, this handsome potato has won much favor in the South. It is practically the same as Red Bliss except as to color, and is equally productive. Bu., \$2.00; sack, \$5.00.

RED BLISS.—Although less used than formerly, this old extra early is still a favorite in certain sections, especially eastern North Carolina. It is a sure and heavy cropper. Bu., \$2.00; sack, \$5.00.

GREEN MOUNTAIN.—A large handsome, pure white potato, for main or late crop; a prolific yielder and invariably of fine eating quality, cooking dry and mealy. It has largely super-

seded other varieties for late planting. Is also one of the best varieties for main crop, maturing about 2 weeks later than the Irish Cobbler. We will have a nice stock of this variety on cold storage for planting in July. Present price, Maine grown. Bu., \$2.00; per 10 pk. sack, \$5.00.

WHITE PEACH BLOW.—One of the old standard and popular varieties; very productive, of good quality and a splendid keeper. Recommended only for late planting. Virginia grown. Write for prices in June or July.

EARLY WHITE ROSE.—No potato could be more symmetrical or uniform, and we find it popular wherever known. The tubers are bunched closely at the base of the plant, practically all being of marketable size, and the quality is first-rate. Bu., \$2.00; sack, \$5.00.

POULTRY FOODS AND SUPPLIES



HARRISON'S QUALITY SCRATCH.—This is scientifically prepared by practical poultry experts to meet all the demands of growing and full-grown fowls.

Only materials that grade in every respect up to our high standard are used—carefully selected cracked and whole grains and seeds, sunflower, oil cake, buckwheat and charcoal, sifted and recleaned until they are entirely free from dust and chaff. This Scratch Feed is a complete and balanced ration for grown fowls in all seasons. 10 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 60c; 50 lbs., \$1.10; 100 lbs., \$2.10; 500 lbs., at \$2.00 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY MASH.—A selected mixture of ground feeds, manufactured from the choicest sound, sweet and wholesome grains. It is carefully prepared and contains ingredients in proper proportions essential to the health and growth of the fowl.

It is a splendid bone builder and especially helpful during the molt. Also contains beef scraps and charcoal, recognized necessities for health and egg production.

This mixture is especially formulated to meet the demands for a high grade mash feed, and is suitable for either the morning, noon or evening meal, whichever method preferred.

Mix with warm water during cold weather, and feed damp and crumbly. 8 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.50.

DEVELOPMENT FOOD.—Has the same ingredients as the Globe Poultry Food, except it is ground finer for chickens from 4 weeks old and up. 8 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$2.50.

CHICK FOOD.—A complete grain feed for chicks up to 8 weeks old. It is a standard mixture of re-cleaned cracked grains and seed, hulled oats, fine granulated bone and fine charcoal. It produces healthy and rapid growth, and is intended for feeding until the chickens are large enough to be fed Scratch Feed. A trial will demonstrate its feeding value. 8 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 70c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.40.

ALFALFA MEAL.—This is Alfalfa Clover, cured green and cut fine for poultry. To be fed in a mash, can be used alone or mixed with other mash food. It is an excellent substitute for green grass. 10 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 50c; 50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.75; 500 lbs., at \$1.65.

PURE BEEF SCRAPS.—An excellent egg making winter feed for fowls. 6 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., 90c; 50 lbs., \$1.70; 100 lbs., \$3.25.

CRUSHED, or GRANULATED BONE.—Splendid to be used in connection with other feeds to increase egg production; to be fed dry dust just as it is either in a hopper or to be scattered about as a scratch food. It is clean and dry, and will not sour. No. 2 for grown fowls; No. 3 for chicks, and pigeons; No. 4 or Bone Meal for baby chicks. 6 lbs. for 25c; 25 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS.—Indispensable for successful poultry keeping, as it aids digestion and the formation of egg shells. It is best to have it where the fowls can get at it all the time, as they will not eat any more than they need. In ordering please state whether the "fine" size is wanted for chicks and pigeons or the "regular" size for grown fowls. 6 lbs., 10c; 25 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., 75c.

PEARL POULTRY GRIT.—Manufactured especially for poultry. It is essential in the poultry yard, to keep fowls in a healthy condition. Size No. 1 for grown fowls; No. 2 for chickens and pigeons. 10 lbs., 15c; 25 lbs., 30c; 100 lbs., 75c.

HARRISON'S CHARCOAL.—We have had this charcoal put up for us to meet the demand for an evenly graded charcoal; free from dust and useless dirt, and it is the best poultry charcoal manufactured.

"Harrison's" Charcoal aids digestion, promotes health, and is generally corrective of many of the poultry ills to which fowls are heir. A little charcoal goes a long way and is worth its weight in gold. No poultryman can afford to be without it. It is put up in three sizes—Fine: For chicks. Medium: For half-grown Fowls and Pigeons. Coarse: For full-grown Fowls. 10 lbs., 40c; 50 lbs. sacks, \$1.50.

KAFFIR CORN.—Splendid for growing or grown fowls, and a good feed. 10 lbs., 25c; 100 lbs., \$2.25.

MILLET.—Splendid for baby chicks. 10 lbs. 30c; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs., \$2.60.

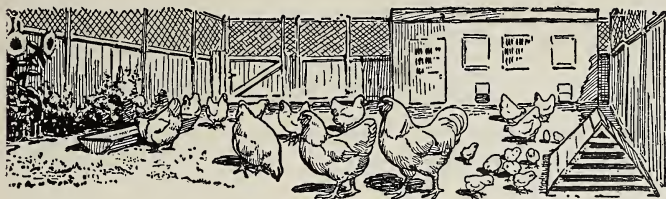
WHEAT.—For poultry feeding. Per pk., 35c; bu., \$1.25.

WHEAT BRAN.—100 lbs. sack, \$1.60.

SUNFLOWER.—Rich food for grown fowls and parrots. 10 lb., 3 lbs., 25c.

CANARY SEED.—Per lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c.

MIXED BIRD SEED.—10c. lb., 3 lbs., 25c.



Pratt's Poultry Remedies

There's a Pratt Remedy for nearly every curable poultry disease
—guaranteed to satisfy, or your money back.

Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving

Pratts POULTRY REGULATOR

100 lb. bags, \$9.00; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50; 12 lb. pail, \$1.25; packages, 50c and 25c.



It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

Pratts is the original Poultry Regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.



When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—insuring quick growth and keep them free from disease.

Pratts BABY CHICK FOOD



When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

14 lbs. for \$1.00. Packages, 50c and 25c.

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.



PRATTS POWDERED LICE KILLER, 50c and 25c.

PRATTS WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY, 50c and 25c.

PRATTS ROUP REMEDY, Tablets or Powder, \$1.50, 50c and 25c.

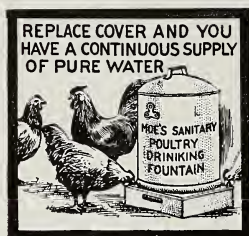
PRATTS SORE HEAD—CHICKEN POX REMEDY, 50c and 25c.

PRATTS POULTRY DISINFECTANT, \$1.00 gal.; 35c qt.

PRATTS GAPE REMEDY, 50c and 25c.

PRATTS ANIMAL REGULATOR, 25 lb., \$3.00; pkg., 25c, 50c.

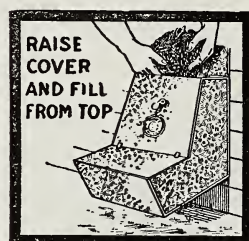
Moe's Line of Useful Accessories for Poultrymen



Moe's Top-Fill Fountains (Patented)

Double wall keeps water cool in summer and retards freezing in winter. Thoroughly sanitary. As easily cleaned as an ordinary pail. Made in three sizes.

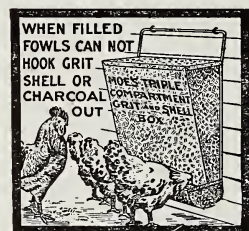
No. 1—1 gallon capacity.....	\$1.00
No. 2—2 gallon capacity.....	1.50
No. 4—4 gallon capacity.....	2.00



Moe's Never Clog Hopper

Solves the wasting and clogging problem. A great feed saver. Made in three sizes.

No. 35—12 quart capacity.....	\$.75
No. 36—18 quart capacity.....	1.00
No. 37—36 quart capacity.....	1.50



Moe's Grit and Shell Boxes

Can also be used as feed hoppers for baby chicks. Grit, shell and charcoal insures healthy fowls. Made in three sizes.

No. 45—2 Compartments.....	\$.25
No. 9—3 Compartments.....	.50
No. 90—4 Compartments.....	.75



Moe's Star Jar Fountain

The most simple, practicable and durable mason jar fountain on the market. Made of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon mason jar. Made in one size only.

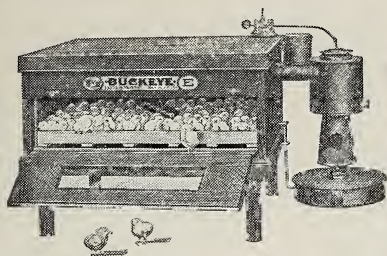
No. 32.....	10c each
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Moe's Round Baby Chick Feeder

Insures pure food for the baby chicks. A great feed saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed. Made in two sizes.

No. 11—Small size.....	\$.15
No. 12—Large size.....	.25



No. 14
CAPACITY 60 EGGS
Price, \$7.50

BUCKEYE Incubators

SOLD ON

40 Days' Trial

With An Absolute
Guarantee to

**HATCH EVERY
HATCHABLE EGG**

**The Most Wonderful
Hatching Device Ever
Invented**

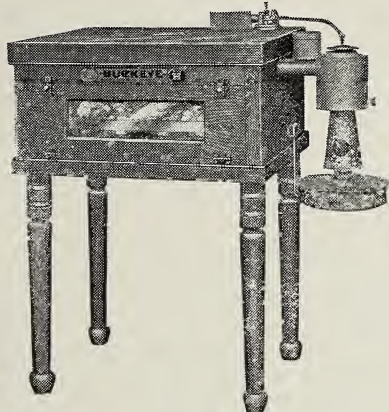
Whether you are a beginner or a big breeder, we want you to try a Buckeye—any of the six sizes—and see just how easy it is to produce a big strong chick from every hatchable egg. Whether you own a lot of incubators or never saw one before—you get the same guarantee and 40 days' trial. You must get a chick from every hatchable egg the first time you try it or back to the factory it goes.

Select the incubator you want—send us your order—and we will guarantee the machine you buy to hatch every hatchable egg you put in it—or better still—let us show you a Buckeye in operation and prove to you that they will hatch more chicks and better chicks than any incubator or old hen you ever owned.

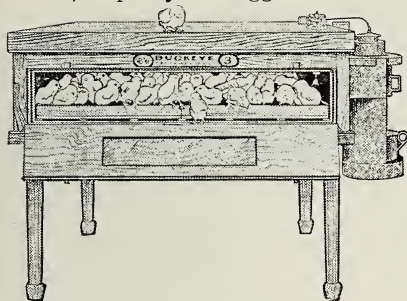
On the Market 25 years

**NEARLY HALF A
MILLION IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION**

Ask for a Big
"BUCKEYE"
CATALOGUE



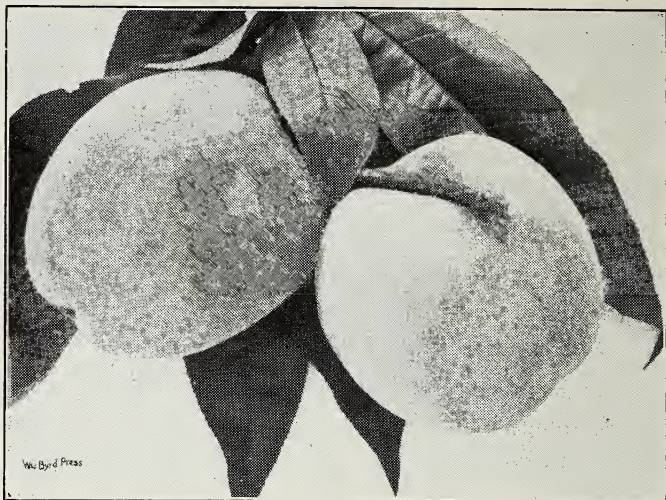
No. 15, Capacity 60 Eggs.....\$ 9.50
No. 16, Capacity 110 Eggs..... 12.50
No. 17, Capacity 200 Eggs.....17.50



No. 60, Capacity 60 Eggs.....\$13.50
No. 1, Capacity 110 Eggs..... 17.50
No. 2, Capacity 175 Eggs..... 22.50
No. 3, Capacity 250 Eggs..... 28.50
No. 4, Capacity 350 Eggs..... 33.50
No. 5, Capacity 600 Eggs..... 50.00

Approved By
THE NATIONAL BOARD OF INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS

Anybody Can Hatch Chickens with a
"Buckeye"



Elberta Peaches

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL NURSERY STOCK

**HARRISON'S TREES HAVE A CLEAN REPUTATION
ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES**

Trees grown in the Harrison way are to be depended upon—they have the roots, the vigor and vitality to live and thrive wherever they are given a chance.

Why Harrisons' Trees Succeed

We claim, and can prove, that our trees are bigger at any age than nearly all others; that they are as hardy as the hardiest and harder than most others; that they have well-ripened, firm wood when we sell them; that they are absolutely clean and free from disease, and that they are budded from bearing orchards.

Our soil is deep, loose and very fertile. Roots penetrate deeply, develop extensively and are fine and fibrous. The looseness of the soil permits roots to be dug with very little breaking. The richness of the soil makes the trees get big, and fills them with vitality.

The moisture in the air from the ocean keeps the trees growing fast. We do not suffer from droughts nearly so much as do points a hundred miles farther inland. The salt in the air makes the trees hardy, and helps keep them clear of fungi and diseases; the Atlantic gales in winter make our trees robust. It would take a high mountain location to secure equal hardiness.

These points of superiority of our trees over those grown in the ordinary commercial nursery clearly demonstrate the fact that Harrison-grown trees are the best produced in this country. The most convincing evidence of what trees will do under given conditions is to know what they have done under like conditions. Harrisons' trees are making good wherever growing, and they will make good for you.

Our Guarantee.—We are careful to label all stock, check it and pack it correctly. Except for our own mistakes, we cannot assume the responsibility of stock reaching its destination safely. We do assume the responsibility for the true names of all our stock, and are ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, anything sent by us that proves untrue to label; but it is understood and agreed, between the purchaser and ourselves, that we are not to be held liable for any greater sum than that paid for such trees as may prove untrue.

List all fruit and shade trees by name, size and price.

2 YEAR BUDDED APPLE TREES.—All standard varieties. 5 to 7 ft. 50c each; 10 at 35c each; 100 at 25c each.

2 YEAR BUDDED CRAB APPLES.—4 to 5 ft. .50c each; 10 at 40c each.

PEACHES.—All standard varieties. 4 to 5 ft. 50c each; 10 at 35c each; 100 at 25c each.

PEARS.—All standard varieties. 5 to 6 ft. 50c each; 10 at 35c each; 100 at 25c each.

CHERRIES, PLUMS, APRICOTS AND QUINCES.—3 to 6 ft. 50 each; 10 at 45c each.

One to four trees are sold at the Each rate, 5 to 49 trees are sold at the 10 rate, 50 to 299 trees are sold at the 100 rate, and 300 trees or more are sold at the 1,000 rate.

Shade Trees

MAPLE, SILVER.—The name comes from the color of the leaves. Underneath these are the same shade as new bright silver; on top they are light green. Many of them are carried on their edges, and when wind blows the trees are alive with silver and green flashes. In the fall the leaves fade to pale yellow. Growth is faster than that of any other Maple, and probably faster than that of any other shade tree. Branches are slim and dainty rather than heavy, and the form of growth is spreading. Gets very large eventually and does well over nearly all the United States. Makes splendid quick shade. On streets and in parks is extensively planted. 7 to 8 ft., 60c each;

MAPLE, NORWAY.—Typical Maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact, and the head, which is round-topped, begins to branch not far above the ground. The tree is large, towering 50 feet high when fully grown. Splendid trees, most beautiful and desirable. For lining the side of lanes and roads, for a lawn, to protect the house from sun and weather, for shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real permanent worth in all landscape planting there are no other trees in its class. Norway Maples are at home in the mountains, but will thrive at any elevation, and in nearly any soil. 7 to 8 ft., \$1 each; 9 to 10 ft., \$2 each.

MAPLE, SUGAR.—Not far from the head of the list of handsome and all-round good shade trees for street and lawn. Leaves in summer are green and beautiful; in autumn, scarlet and orange. Growth thick and dense; gets very large and stately. 5 to 6 ft., 75c; 6 to 7 ft., \$1 each.

We issue a special Fall Catalog of Nursery Stock and Bulbs every August, and would be pleased to mail upon request to any one interested.

It's worth asking for.

The "Kant-Klog" Sprayer

Sprays Trees, all kinds of Small Fruits, and Garden Vegetables, Disinfectants, Whitewash and Many Other Uses.

"Kant-Klog" Nozzle. The only nozzle that can be successfully cleaned without stopping the spray or removing nozzle from the tree. The only nozzle ever made to give both flat and round sprays or solid streams.

Spring Hose Cock. A slight pressure starts the spray. Remove it and spray stops instantly. Saves times, labor and fluid.

Sprayer Body. Made of galvanized Steel or heavy Polished Brass as desired. Top and bottom dome shaped—joined to body under heavy pressure, making a complete double seam. Tested under high pressure thereby avoiding troubles experienced with other constructions.

Air Pump. Heavy Brass two inches in diameter.

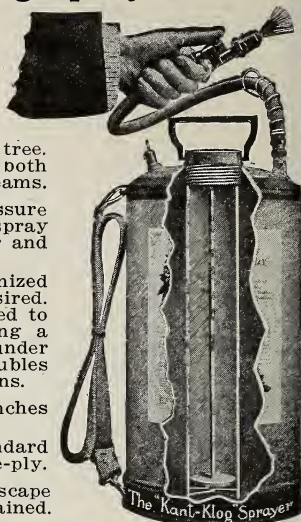
Hose Couplings. Solid Brass, standard cut threads, Hose high grade three-ply.

Safety Valve. Allowing air to escape after desired pressure has been obtained.

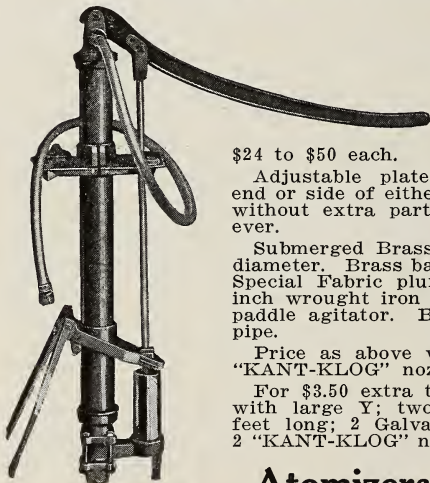
Admitted by all to be the best fitted—most complete and satisfactory sprayer on the market.

Price, complete as shown:—With Galvanized Steel Body, \$5.00; Polished Brass Body, \$6.50.

Brass Pipe. For elevating nozzle in high spraying. Several can be screwed together when necessary. Length, 3 feet.



Prize Barrel Sprayer



This sprayer needs no further recommendation than it received when at the National Horticultural Contest it took first prize over six other pumps—four of which sell for from

\$24 to \$50 each.

Adjustable plates permit mounting on end or side of either large or small barrel without extra parts or any change whatever.

Submerged Brass cylinder 2½ inches in diameter. Brass ball valves, cage and seat. Special Fabric plunger. Air chamber 2½ inch wrought iron 32 inches long. Double paddle agitator. Brass strainer on intake pipe.

Price as above with five feet hose and "KANT-KLOG" nozzle, \$13.50.

For \$3.50 extra this pump will be fitted with large Y; two leads of hose each 1 foot long; 2 Galvanized 5 foot pipes and 2 "KANT-KLOG" nozzles.

Atomizers

Capacity 1 qt. Screw cap filler. Tin pump barrel, 1¼ inches in diameter. Liquid tanks of Tin. Price, 50c each.



[illegible]

Rose—The Queen of the Garden

The roses here offered are extra strong two-year-old field-grown blooming plants, which, if planted early, will give a large number of flowers the first year. They can be planted as early in the spring as the frost is out of the ground, and from that time until about the first week in May, after which time it is impossible to transplant them!



Most of the varieties offered in this list are grafted. Many of the finest varieties can only be offered in this way, as they do better budded than on own roots. Budded roses should always be planted deep. The stock on which they are budded should be not less than two inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in this way, they will not start from the stock, and will give much better satisfaction than roses on own roots, because they will make a stronger and heavier growth.

The soil should be deeply trenched and well manured: it cannot be made too rich. After the roses are planted, they should be pruned back to within six inches of the ground, and the soil should be well firmed in around the roots.

While roses can be lifted and planted as late as the first of May, it is advisable to plant them as early as possible in the spring—just

as soon as the ground can be spaded after frost comes out. The earlier they are planted, the better they will do.

TEA ROSES

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Helen Gould.—Red. | White Maman Cochet.—White. |
| Ivory.—White. | Yellow Maman Cochet.—Yellow. |
| Maman Cochet.—Rose pink. | Wm. R. Smith.—Pink. |
| All 40 cts each; \$4.00 per dozen. | |

HYBRID PERPETUALS (June Roses)

- Anna de Diesbach.—Fine pink.
 Captain Christy. Pink; large.
 Captain Hayward.—Pink; extra.
 Clio.—Light pink; large.
 Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white.
 General Jacqueminot.—Scarlet-crimson.
 Hugh Dickson.—Bright red.
 Magna Charta. Bright Pink.
 Margaret Dickson. Brilliant white.
 Mrs. John Laing. Exquisite pink.
 Paul Neyron.—Pink; extra large.
 Ulrich Brunner. Bright crimson.
 All 40 cts. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

EVERBLOOMING HYBRID TEAS

- Caroline Testout. Bright pink.
 Gruss an Teplitz.—Scarlet-crimson.
 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.—Ivory-white.
 Killarney.—Brilliant pink.
 La France.—Fine satiny pink.
 Mme. Francisca Kruger.—Yellow.
 All 50 cts. each; \$2.75 for 6.

CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS

- Alberic Barbier.—White; shining foliage.
 Baltimore Belle.—Blush-white; double.
 Crimson Rambler.—Flowers in trusses.
 Dorothy Perkins.—Delightful pink.
 Lady Gay.—Tender pink.
 Tausendschon. Pink, white and yellow.
 50 cts. each; \$2.75 for 6.

BABY RAMBLERS

- Pink, Crimson, Yellow. 40 cts. each; \$4 per doz.; \$30 per 100.

ROSA RUGOSA

- Pink, White, Red.—All 50 cts each; \$4.00 for 10.

W.H. HARRISON COMPANY INC



SEEDS
AND
IMPLEMENTS
PETERSBURG, VA.